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No. 9.

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REVIEW OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

SYLVIA'S LOVERS. Three Vols. Post 8vo.
Smith and Elder. 1863.

WHATEVER defects may be justly imputed to the present age, the most prejudiced "praiser of past time" would hardly grudge to it the tribute of having excited in the minds of all classes a pre-eminent sense of the claims and interest in the fortunes of the poor. We may be less full of enthusiasm than our fathers; the rapid progress of luxury may have made us more self-indulgent than they, the relaxation of authority may have made us less reverent; but we have a sense of responsibility in our dealings with the poor as a body, and consequently of interest in their condition, which is altogether a new thing. The world of Addison and Fielding and Pope is, in this respect, a different world. It is not that uneducated people do not play a large part in the novels of Fielding, for instance,—perhaps larger than would be the case in the same kind of novel at the present day. But they are strictly accessories; their ruggedness is only brought out to set off the polite life, in subordination to which they are all arranged. This is true to a considerable degree even of Sir Walter Scott and Miss Edgeworth, who both belong unquestionably to the new age. They linger over their sketches of the lower orders with a far more loving pencil than they bestow on the more elaborate portraits of their superiors in rank,—but it is the latter, after all, which form the centre of the picture. That this rugged life can be an object large enough to engross the canvass to itself, is the discovery of our own day.

To us it appears that the reaction against eighteenth century gentility has been in some directions excessive, and we should as much regret that all writers of fiction should draw their materials from clay hovels and crowded back lanes, or even from farm-houses and shops, as we should that all educated women who are without the resources assigned to them in Pope's hackneyed line should devote themselves to visiting the poor. Still, it cannot be denied that a fiction representing the life of uneducated people has certain advantages over one equally good, in which the subject-matter is different. The aim of literature, and especially of fiction, ought to be the enlargement and elevation of sympathy—the cultivation of a catholic interest in all non-moral differences of character and life. For this object it is well that we should be sometimes taken out of our own atmosphere—that we should look at the problem of life under those simpler aspects which it wears to those who are hemmed in on every side by its humbler necessities. This is a very desirable result, and the power of producing it is rare. Few educated people really know the poor, and still fewer can translate that knowledge into fiction. When we say, therefore, that the novel here noticed is one of the very best of this kind, we award it no slight praise. It will (somewhat unfortunately, we think) remind most readers of Mrs. Gaskell's only rival in this field; but though we cannot think it bears any approach to the rich and vigorous colouring of the author of "Adam Bede," in the outline of an interesting plot (which we have the self-denial to refrain from extracting) the superiority lies with it.

"Sylvia's Lovers," although we look upon it as a better novel than "Mary

Barton," will not, for several reasons, share the popularity of its predecessor. Some of these reasons might be reckoned by many among its merits. Those who remember the state of feeling with regard to the relations of labour and capital fifteen years ago, will not doubt that some part of the very lively interest excited by the "novel of Manchester life" was due to its entanglement with a complex problem of the day. But critics who believe all adventitious interest of this kind to be as dangerous to the effect of art as a stripe of bright colour running across a beautiful pattern,—who doubt whether problems of this kind are a good field for the powers of women—nay, who feel quite certain that novels are not a good occasion for discussing such, will find with unmixed satisfaction that Mrs. Gaskell's last novel opens no issues of this nature. Our attention to an interesting and pathetic story is not carried out of the picture, as it were, by any introduction of an element foreign to art. Mrs. Gaskell's last novel is, moreover, very superior to her first, in the absolute exclusion of all "gentility." She keeps on her own peculiar ground from the beginning of the book to the end, and those feebler touches, which her vigorous style in dealing with favourable material brought out so forcibly in her earlier novels, are thereby avoided. The quality of the novel which will, we imagine, most detract from its general popularity, is its exceeding painfulness. This, in itself, is neither good nor bad—a tragedy cannot be too tragic. But we do not find all that in a very painful story we unconsciously demand. Thackeray had a good right to give us a novel without a hero, but a novelist who takes us into the dark recesses which only a few human beings are called upon to tread, owes us the compensation of a central image of large and lofty proportions, excelling, not necessarily in virtue, but in energy, in elevation, in strength—owes us, in short, the relief of poetry, as it is defined in the noble words of Bacon,—“The use of this feigned history hath been to give some shadow of satisfaction to the mind in those points wherein the nature of things doth deny it. * * * A more ample greatness, a more exact goodness, and a more absolute variety, than is to be found—in the nature of things,” he concludes, but we would alter it to “the nature of man.”

Here our author fails. She does, indeed, leave a large space for her central figure, and spend much pains in the elaboration of his portrait, but the conception is feeble, and the execution indistinct. Philip Hepburn is Sylvia's lover and nothing more. Take from him the love which leads him into the basest perfidy, and which, therefore, eminently needs the background of a rich and glowing character, and he becomes a mere blank, while his wife is drawn with so much force and solidity, that the extreme flatness of his portrait tells like a false note. We cannot help comparing him with Adam Bede, and the difference of the two impressions of character is the difference between a name written on loose sand, and one engraved on a gem. The dashing young sailor, whose gallantry wins him a captaincy, is a stock novel character, it is true, but the superior crispness and decision of execution so far compensates for

the common-place ideal, that we find ourselves regretting at every turn that he, instead of his uncouth and yet insipid rival, does not occupy the place of honour in the story. This is the capital flaw in the book, and it is, to our thinking, something more than an artistic flaw. Hepburn is so evidently intended to interest us on the moral side of his character, that the absence of any remorse for his treachery, apart from the fear of and regret for its consequences, strikes us somewhat painfully. And though the occasion demands the exclusion of all bitter feeling, we yet are somewhat revolted when his wife, repenting of what seems to us her righteous indignation against him, laments him with the words, “Oh, Philip, my Philip, tender and true!” Mrs. Gaskell is too much inclined to confuse the sharp line which divides those temptations which are and are not possible to a character she intends to retain its hold on our respect.

Nevertheless, the story has a noble moral, put in the mouth of the dying Philip. “Child,” he said, “I ha’ made thee my idol; and if I could live my life o’er again I would love my God more, and thee less; and then I shouldn’t have sinned this sin against thee.” This is the key-note of the book, but to give it full effect the character of Philip should have been altogether different. Milton's division, “He for God only, she for God in him,” might be owing to a low conception of the woman's ideal, but to sacrifice honour and duty for one beloved object is the woman's temptation, and the character which is to yield to it and yet retain our sympathy should retain the attraction of a somewhat feminine grace. This the uncouth shopman is entirely and designedly without, and loses thereby as much in an artistic as in a moral point of view.

We have dwelt too long on the one great want of a story whose excellence forces us to try it by a very high standard, to do more than indicate very slightly either its few remaining defects, or its many lesser merits. Our favourite passages are those fresh country scenes where we seem to breathe the pure dewy air of the Georgics, though there are not wanting passages of great vigour (as for instance, the description of the fire), which will excite more general admiration. We cannot reckon the scene at the storming of St. Jean d'Acre among these, but it is the only too ambitious passage in the book. We regret this failure the more, as the author might easily have spared us this journey to Palestine and back by merely giving a letter actually quoted. When we have added that the first half of the first volume is very decidedly inferior to the rest, and that there is a superficial resemblance to George Eliot's Hetty in the heroine, which is quite lost sight of as we advance, we have noticed almost everything we regret in a book, the merits of which could not be exhausted in a much longer space. Rumour assigns a very similar plot as a subject for the labours of the laureate. We can hardly expect, even from him, a more pathetic rendering of it. The delineation of individual character is not the *forte* of our author, but she has wisely chosen a subject in which her almost unequalled power of painting the character of a class, and those deeper emotions which bring out not what

is individual but what is universal, has enabled her to give us a fiction which will take its place above the high water-mark of the fashion or caprice of the day.

LETTERS BY "HISTORICUS," ON SOME QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. Svo. Macmillans. 1863.

HOW many of the hundred thousand soldiers who before the battle cleaned their rifles, and hastily ate their crusts by the opposite banks of the Alma,—how many of all the merchant sailors who since the American war have been sailing the Atlantic in sight of bristling wooden-sides and iron-sides,—knew or cared that their chance of life and liberty, of immunity from capture or ruin, was many times the greater because two centuries and a half ago a book-learned man, who had escaped from a Dutch prison in a chest of books, shunning a dissolute Court which would have welcomed him, wrote a dull book in Latin *de jure belli et pacis*?

Yet this is true, as demonstrably true, perhaps, as that the French were beaten at Waterloo, or as any other fact the certainty of which has tempted lovers of paradox to deny it. Volumes might be written to illustrate it. For the present purpose, it is enough to say that Grotius was the founder of a long and brilliant race of publicists and writers on international law, statesmen, philosophers, and lawyers, who have ever since waged a war with weapons forged by the accumulated wisdom of ages, against the crude and empirical doctrines and theories wielded by the spokesmen of aggressive Powers and Sovereigns, and from time to time put forth by them in pretentious volumes abounding in specious appeals to generalities, such as "loi primitive," "loi humaine et divine," "eternal principles of justice." "A sort of reasoning," says "Historicus," "which, in the courts of law, is the well-known resort of an advocate who knows that the facts of the law are dead against him, and who is about to invite the Court to overrule an Act of Parliament."

It is as a disciple and a follower of Grotius that "Historicus" now appears.

His book is a reprint, with notes and additions, of letters published in the *Times*, written as occasion demanded, and amid the pressure and hurry of professional avocations, to endeavour to satisfy the demand of the public for information upon some grave and pressing questions of international law, which have arisen since the outbreak of the American Civil war; and to correct some erroneous and mischievous opinions which had attained to a very dangerous prevalence. In this endeavour he has been eminently successful. Fragmentary in its form as such a book must of necessity be, yet each letter, or series of letters (except, perhaps, the short extracts from the letters on the affair of the Trent), is by itself a more or less complete scientific treatise,—sound, vigorous, and convincing—and which leaves the reader to wonder how any antagonist worthy of "Historicus's" steel could have ventured to call in question the principles which he lays down.

Yet, if any one doubt the present need of a Grotian champion, or imagine that the opponents whom he demolishes and the errors he exposes are but "extinct Satans"—nutshells unworthy of his Nasmyth hammer—let him read the passages which are cited from his opponents.

The extracts from M. Hautefeuille's works, it is true, read more like unreason-

ing philippics against "perfidious Albion" than like a scientific treatise. But the source and time of their publication confer upon them an importance which intrinsically they do not possess. A French writer of such strong political bias draws upon himself the suspicion of a tinge of official inspiration. M. Hautefeuille's project of a European confederation against the maritime interests of Great Britain agrees but too well with the policy which dictated the "Continental System," and not ill with the doctrine of a Protectorate over the Latin race, of which we have heard more vaguely, but more recently;—a doctrine, by the way, going directly counter to the great modern bulwark of international law, "territorial sovereignty;" a doctrine which, newly created out of the ashes of feudal suzerainty, it was Grotius's especial mission to establish.

Another of "Historicus's" opponents, and one, it would seem, who has fallen into most serious errors, is no less a person than Dr. Phillimore, the Queen's Advocate. It would be dangerous indeed if mistakes in such a quarter were to be left unnoticed and uncorrected.

In the first letter the right of the European Powers to recognise the Southern Confederacy is discussed. The question of the recognition of a seceding state seems to be almost the only important international question upon which the American doctrine diverges materially from the English. The principle adopted with us is that the seceding state is not entitled to recognition until the contest with the parent state is virtually at an end; at any rate, till its boundaries can be accurately defined. The American writer, Wheaton, on the contrary, lays it down that neutral powers may, if they please, recognise the seceding state at once, while the civil war involving a contest for the government continues. The treaty of commerce, negotiated by France with the revolted American colonies in 1778, is alluded to as a case in point. Wheaton says that this treaty did not by itself afford a ground of complaint by England against France, and that it was the subsequent treaty of alliance which afforded a *casus belli* to England. "Historicus," on the other hand, proves by dates that it was the treaty of commerce which furnished the *casus belli*, and maintains that it was rightly so considered by England, and so anticipated by France. It is satisfactory that our own doctrine on this point is the one least likely to lead us into difficulties. It seems probable that the American views will approach more nearly to the English as time goes on.

The letters on "Neutral trade in Contraband of War," on "Belligerent Violation of Neutral Rights," and on the "Foreign Enlistment Act," were called forth by the circumstances connected with "the unfortunate evasion of the Alabama." No application, however, of general principles to the particular case of the Alabama is attempted, because "the facts of that case are far too incompletely stated, and too inaccurately known by the public, to justify any reasonable or discreet person in venturing to express an opinion upon the rights or duties to which they may give rise."

According to the fundamental principles here insisted upon, it seems, first, that the legal wrong (if wrong there were) was committed against England, and not against the Federals; and that it is the English and not the Federal Government which is entitled to claim the remedy. Secondly, that whether there was or was not a wrong, depends mainly upon the terms of the

Foreign Enlistment Act and of the Queen's Proclamation, by which it appears that the sale of arms, and even of armed ships, by a neutral to a belligerent, is perfectly legitimate; but that the transportation of arms to a belligerent, and the fitting out of an armed ship in an English port, and despatching it from an English port *animo belligerendi*, is not legitimate.

The first of these propositions, which seems at first sight anomalous, ceases to appear so when it is considered that England is in duty bound to carry out the Queen's Proclamation and to administer her Foreign Enlistment Act impartially to Federals and Confederates alike; and that if she does not assert the majesty of her own laws, she, and not the Federals or Confederates, will in the end be the sufferer, by making her coasts the battle-field of contending enemies.

We have neither space nor inclination for a further analysis. That which is already concentrated and clear, cannot be epitomized or abstracted without becoming confused and obscure. Any one who cares to know and understand the important questions here discussed, must read the book for himself.

Americans as well as Englishmen may have much for which to thank "Historicus." Carried to all quarters of the world in the columns of the *Times*, it is impossible to say what influence his calm and temperate reasoning may not have exercised. At any rate, it is not too much to say that he has contributed his share, amid the excitement of wars and rumours of wars in Europe and in America, towards bringing about that almost unprecedented calmness, that happy agreement in political opinion on questions of foreign policy, so conspicuous at the present time amongst our statesmen of every shade of party, and which affords the best security for the continuance of honourable peace.

That he has contributed to this is due in part also to his having abstained from the vein of sarcasm, which some of his subjects seemed especially to invite, and in which his pen, of all others, must have been especially tempted to indulge. The following passage, from the first page of the preface, is a specimen of the dignity of his language:—

The text-writer on International Law assumes a noble task, but he at the same time accepts a grave responsibility. His speculations, if unsound, and his maxims, if unjustifiable, must too often be refuted by the sword. They furnish pretexts sometimes for unjust demands, at others for unrighteous refusals. Those who assume the authority of publicists exercise, in some sort, the judicial functions of life and death. Like the *Feciales* of old, of whose office they are the legitimate heirs, they deal out the lots of peace and of war; and thereby, according as they guide or pervert the judgments of their age, they affect the destinies of nations, and determine the misery or happiness of whole generations of mankind. J. M.

RECENT TRANSLATIONS

FROM THE ITALIAN OF

DANTE AND HIS CIRCLE.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

(See List of Works in No. 7.)

IN 1854, while Mr. Cayley's translation was in course of publication, Mr. Frederick Pollock produced his useful and unpretending one-volume blank-verse version. This translator's aim (very well accomplished) was, he tells us, to be strictly literal, as far as idioms would allow; to preserve the actual arrangement and order even of lines wherever possible, and to

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confine the notes to the smallest compass consistent with needful explanation. Mr. Pollock's version stands to Mr. Cary's almost in the same relation as Mr. Wright's to Mr. Cayley's. It is simpler, smoother, and more readily readable; but it bears less impress of fine poetic feeling. As a help to beginners in reading Dante, it is almost as valuable as a literal prose version, and the fairest way, perhaps, is to regard it as essentially little more than this, the critical form seeming to be, in the translator's mind, secondary, in all cases, to the exactness of the rendering. Otherwise, the metre of the translation is as open to criticism as much as its language is, if judged by a poetic standard. For instance, where is the rhythm of such lines as—

Of that discoloured lagoon's ferryman;
or,
Of the valley dolorous of the abyss?

Mr. Pollock's effort to reproduce the inversion of the Italian often produces an awkward and strained effect, and impedes the generally easy flow of the translation. The sense seems to halt in such a contortion, for example, as—

Are mingled with this wretched company
Some of the angels who did not rebel,
Nor were to God true, but were for themselves:
Heaven cast them out, its beauty not to mar,
Nor would receive them the profound of Hell,
Lest from them should the wicked have some
boast.

But those who remember the original will admire the exactness of the translation. In no passage that we have looked into have we found Mr. Pollock tripping; among disputed renderings he usually adopts the most rational and defensible one. Those who seek an English translation of Dante, not as a substitute for the original, but as an introduction to it, cannot do better than take Mr. Pollock's.

For those who are still stricter in the limitation of their demands upon the translator, and ask him for no metrical embellishments, crutches, equivalents—whatever you like to call them—but for a plain rendering of the sense of the original, Dr. Carlyle is ready with his admirably vigorous plain prose version of the "Inferno." Its value is increased by the juxtaposition of a carefully collated Italian text with the English, and by the introduction and notes, than which nothing can in their way be better. When completed, this version will leave little to be desired by the English student of Dante. The latest English *terza rima* translation, of which only the "Inferno" and "Purgatorio" have yet appeared, is that of the Rev. John Wesley Thomas, an eminent Independent minister. After careful comparison of his version with Cayley's and Wright's, we think Mr. Thomas, taking the average of his work, not inferior to these translators, though he does not attain to the level of the best passages of Mr. Cayley's version. Mr. Thomas is closer and more accurate than Mr. Wright, less quaint and rugged, but with less poetic insight than Mr. Cayley. Of course, he falls into the all but inevitable sin of the metrical translator as they do (Mr. Cayley, however, least), clogging and hiding with epithets the sinewy nakedness of Dante's substantives, which seem to stand ever, as it were, stripped for action, too eager and intent about their work to carry any fluttering drapery of adjectives about them. When Dante *has* an epithet it is because it is of the essence of his thought. In the metrical translations from him, you constantly see that the epithet is there to fill up the due measure of the line, and for no

other reason. A comparison of the first eighteen lines of the versions by Thomas and Cayley of the awful scene of the "Tower of Famine," will show how very near the two come in closeness and general spirit:—

(THOMAS.)

When I awoke, ere dawn its light had shed,
I heard my little sons amid their sleep
(For they were with me) cry, and ask for bread.
Right cruel art thou if thou now canst keep
From grief at what my heart did prophesy;
And if thou weep not, what can make thee
weep?
Now had they wakened, and the hour drew nigh
When usually our daily food appear'd,
Each doubting what his dream should signify.
And at the outer gate below I heard
The horrible tower locked up. I thereon eyed
The aspect of my sons, nor spake one word.
I did not weep—within so petrified!
They wept: and then my little Anselm said,
"Why, father, how thou look'st! What can
betide?"
Yet then I answer'd not: no tear I shed.
Thus all that day and the next night were done,
Till from another sun the darkness fled.

(CAYLEY.)

Now when my rest before the dawn had fled,
I heard my children crying in their sleep
(They were with me), and asking after bread.
Cruel thou art, if thou from sorrow keep,
At thinking what my heart foreboded here;
And if thou weep not, when art used to weep?
I wept: and now the hour was drawing near
At which our food was brought us commonly,
And each was by his dream involved in fear.
When as I heard the turning of the key
Below the horrid tower, mine eyes I throw
Upon my sons, but never word spake we.
I wept not, so like stone I 'gan to grow;
But they did weep, and little Anselm said,
"Father, what ails thee, that thou starest so?"
Nath'less I did not weep, nor answer made
That day, nor all the night after the day,
Till on the world another sun was shed.

High as is the merit of both these translators, neither of them can be said to have given us the *desideratum*—a first-rate metrical version of Dante. In Thomas—"Aspect" is weak for Dante's direct *viso*, face; "petrified" (*impietrai*), is feeble than the Saxon "turned to stone." "What can betide" is not Dante's simple *che hai?* "What is the matter with you?" In Cayley,—"The turning of the key below the horrid tower," is not Dante's *Ed io senti chiavar l'uscio di sotto all' orribil torre*.

And yet we are loth to take for granted the hopelessness of even a rhymed translation of the *Commedia*, which should convey the music as well as the majesty, the colour as well as the form of its original—which should, in fact, give us a great English poem for the great Italian!

Perhaps the day for indulging this hope has gone by—perhaps it could have been entertained only in that spring-time of the English mind, which gave us "the large utterance of the early gods"—Shakespeare, and Spenser, and Chapman. To this period belong all the best translations in our language, whether in prose or metre. The English, even of common use, had then a sonorousness of ring, a picturesqueness of colour, a pliability of adaptation, and a pregnancy of significance which it has ever since been slowly parting with, till it has cooled down to the hard and limpid mass, out of which is coined the prosaic currency of the nineteenth century. Our best metal of speech is hardly malleable; but, besides this, there are various debased coinages. We have our scientific English, our leading article English, our parliamentary and penny-a-lining English, our English of society, our slang-English, and our English of prose and of poetry. In the Elizabethan time they used one coinage of speech for all the transactions of life, and it

was the magnitude of the matter dealt with that determined what tale of coin should pass.

If the critic may trust his own examination of the versions of Dante's "Trilogy," included in the list at the beginning of this article, Mr. Cayley must, with all his shortcomings, be pronounced to have come nearest to the mark, though Mr. Thomas is hardly a neck behind him. But failing a really consummate achievement in the way of metrical rendering, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that, in the case of a poem so colossal at once in power and proportion, there is nothing so good as an honest, scholarly prose translation like Dr. Carlyle's, or one which, if metrical, does not aim at reproducing the metre of the original, and so gets rid of the necessity for epithet-padding, and becomes hardly distinguishable from prose, like Mr. Pollock's.

One kind of translation all will admit to be intolerable, and that is one which has neither the grace of metre nor the faithfulness of prose. Such a version, we regret to say, is the latest on our list, Mr. Wilkie's translation of the "Inferno." We cannot, for the life of us, understand why such a version should have been published, though, if Mr. Wilkie be new come to the study of Dante, we can understand his writing it. Mr. Wilkie has fallen heavily between the two stools of prose and metre. He is not accurate, being indeed often, and beyond all dispute, wrong in his renderings. He is not close, being often paraphrastic, and sometimes again elliptical. He is not elegant, nor happy in expression; his words being too often harsh and rugged, or colourless and frigid. Sometimes with no excuse from metre he puts in an idle epithet; at other times he leaves out a delicately significant one. It would be a waste of time to verify these charges. They will be found more than borne out by every page of the first half-dozen cantos, which the writer of this article went through, in Mr. Wilkie's version, with the original in his hand, before he rested in this unfavourable conclusion.

We reserve Mr. Martin's and Mr. Rossetti's translations of the *Vita Nuova* for future notice.

T. T.

HISTORY of FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, from the FOUNDATION of the ACHAIA LEAGUE to the DISRUPTION of the UNITED STATES. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Vol. I. General Introduction—History of the Greek Federations. Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge. 1863.

AN ESSAY on GREEK FEDERAL COINAGE. By the Hon. J. LEICESTER WARREN, M.A. Macmillan and Co., London and Cambridge, 1863.

MR. FREEMAN, in his bulky volume, gives us the first instalment of a work which promises to be of large compass. The "History of Federal Governments" which he designs is not, indeed, to include an elaborate account of all Federations whatsoever, but merely of those which he regards as the most "illustrious examples of Federal Union." These he considers to be four, and four only. The first is the Achaian League, of which we have the history in the book now before us. The second is the Confederation of the Swiss Cantons, which will be considered, together with some "other German Leagues," in the second volume. This is promised to follow the first "with all reasonable speed;" but it does not appear to be at present advanced much beyond its conception. The third and fourth are the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, and the United States of North America down to the recent disruption—both of them subjects of vast

extent, which will probably require more than a volume apiece for their full discussion. Mr. Freeman has evidently provided himself with work for a long term of years. We heartily wish him health and strength to accomplish his proposed labours.

We could, however, have desired that he had been content to carry out his designs on a somewhat smaller scale. Federal government is not, *per se*, a subject of much interest. As Mr. Freeman observes, it is a compromise, and compromises do not arouse much enthusiasm. Still, at certain times in the world's history, circumstances arise which attract attention to this clumsy and unsatisfactory Governmental arrangement. And the present is exactly such a period. With the greatest Confederation that ever existed breaking up before our eyes (but still into lesser Confederations) in America, with Federalism proposed as the true form of government for Italy, and put forward confidently as a panacea for all the troubles which are convulsing Europe in the South-East, a sketch of the chief Confederations of past ages, with a discussion of their various points of strength and weakness, would have been a most timely and convenient publication. The bulky history which Mr. Freeman contemplates is more than we want at the present moment. And the crisis which just now gives his subject peculiar interest, will probably have passed away while three-fourths of his work remain unwritten. Mr. Freeman may reply that he does not write to catch a temporary breeze of popular favour. And the substantial character of his work, so far as it goes, the reading and research which it displays, would quite justify the boast, and show clearly enough that it does not owe its origin to a transient excitement. But if the work is designed for the historical student of all ages, it would still have been better that it should have been written upon a narrower scale. The subject can never form a part of the regular historical course, which must consist of the complete histories of countries, and must proceed on without breaks in due chronological order. It can only properly be studied after such a foundation has been laid, and consequently by the advanced student, who will already be familiar with the facts, which might therefore have been stated with far more brevity. We do not complain so much of the "General Introduction," two chapters of which—Chap. III. and Chap. IV.—are very much to the point, and on the scale which we think desirable; but why should the student be called on to read a history of the Achaian League in five hundred pages, after he has already become familiarized with the history in conjunction with that of the rest of Greece by the careful study of four hundred pages of Bishop Thirlwall? Could not the points which bear upon Federalism in the history of the League have been selected from the tangled mass, and placed before the reader clearly and effectively in a single chapter of eighty or ninety pages?

Mr. Freeman's "Introduction" of his subject is, we think, decidedly the best part of his present volume. It consists of four chapters—the first a short one on the nature of Federalism, and the principal examples of it; the second, which is somewhat spun out, and is written too much in the style of a pamphlet (see particularly pp. 92 and 118), on the characteristics of Federal Government as compared with other political systems; the third, on the great Amphictyonic Council; and the fourth, on the minor Confederations of Ancient Greece—the Phocian, Acarnanian, Epeiroi, Thessalian, Bæotian, Arcadian, and Lycian. A great mass of information is brought together in an agreeable, and, for the most part, in an unpretending way in these two last chapters, which we can strongly recommend to historical students generally.

Shall we be thought captious if we say that we should have gladly seen this part of the work expanded a little? We desiderate some account of various Confederations, more or less approaching to Mr. Freeman's ideal, which he has passed over in silence or only

noticed in a few hasty words. For instance, we should have liked a sketch of the Ionian Confederacy under Athens, when it was first made and really deserved the name; when Delos was the seat of the Federal Government, the place where the deputies from the several states held their congress (*ἐννοδος*); when the League possessed a common treasury under the direction of *Hellenotamiae*; and Athens had only that degree of pre-eminence and influence which naturally belonged to her superior military and naval power. Few passages in the history of Federalism are more instructive than this. The skilful and stealthy way in which Athens transformed her leadership of the Confederacy (*ἡγεμονία*) into an actual government (*ἀρχή*) might have been traced at considerable length with great advantage to the student; while the theory and practice of Secession might have received important illustration from the abortive attempt of Naxos, in the year B.C. 466. Again, we regret the omission of any attempt to examine into the nature and working of the ancient and celebrated leagues of Italy, more especially the Latin and the Etruscan, each of which was, we think, entitled to its niche in any general history of Federal Governments. Mr. Freeman declines the field of early Italian Federalism, because (he says) "we hardly know anything about these leagues, except what may be picked up from the half-mythical narratives of their wars and alliance with Rome." (p. 7.) But a good deal may be "picked up" even from materials so unpromising by an industrious and judicious gleaner: witness the interesting sections on these confederacies in the Roman Histories of Niebuhr and Mommsen.

Mr. Freeman brings to his task several of the qualifications which go to form a good historical writer. He is a fair scholar, though not infallible in his judgments when the question is the proper rendering of a difficult passage. He is diligent and painstaking, a reader of the original sources, not a mere compiler from English or German authors. He sets a proper value upon antiquarian as distinct from historical knowledge, and rightly appreciates the importance of bringing each to bear on the other. His work has derived much advantage from the numismatic researches of his friend, Mr. Leicester Warren, of which he has had the benefit for many years past, and which are now at length (as shown by the heading to this article) communicated to the public. Again, Mr. Freeman is, in general, a moderate and impartial writer. His book is not disfigured, as most of our greatest histories have hitherto been, by a narrow political partisanship. He openly professes his conviction that "a man is not morally the worse for being Whig or Tory, Catholic or Protestant, Royalist or Republican, Aristocrat or Democrat, Unionist or Confederate" (Preface, p. xi.); and in his treatment of his subject, he really shows in general the impartiality and absence of prejudice which he claims. It is, perhaps, to give zest by contrast to this merit—which, no doubt, tends to flatness and insipidity—that he allows himself one remarkable exception to the usual moderation of his tone. He claims a right to hate "tyrants," and his exercise of this right would have won the heart of Dr. Johnson. It is "honest hating" of the most positive colour. Unfortunately, its object is not so much tyranny, or tyrants generally, as a particular tyrant, "the common enemy of Italy and mankind" (p. 488), who has "broken oaths, destroyed freedom, cloaked his ambition with hypocritical pretences" (*ibid.*), and "in defiance of plighted faith and of the public law of Europe, planted the vultures of Paris on the neutral shores of the Lake of Geneva!" Has Mr. Kinglake's pen by some accident passed into the hands of Mr. Freeman?

Another of Mr. Freeman's merits as an historical writer—and it is a great and unusual merit—is the width of his historical knowledge. He is equally familiar with modern, mediæval, and ancient history. His illustrations come from the most diverse quarters, and are often as happy as they are

unexpected. He has, moreover, a keen eye for parallels, and frequently touches off very cleverly with a single pointed phrase the analogies which have occurred to him. Thus he sees in the Sacred Wars of the Greeks "Amphictyonic Crusades" (p. 129); in the Amphictyonic Council "a Synod" (p. 132); in the changes introduced into the Council by Augustus, a system of "Contributory Boroughs" (p. 137); in the term *Ἀξιολογώτατος*, formally borne by the President of the Lycian Confederacy, an equivalent to our "Right Honourable" (p. 213); in the curtailed Achaian League of B.C. 223, a "Rump Parliament." (p. 486.)

We cannot close this notice without expressing our regret that Mr. Freeman has allowed himself to be seduced by the authority of some eminent writers into an attempt to spell Greek names according to the strict Greek orthography. We are quite aware that many first-rate scholars approve and defend the practice. But while scholars are, at the most, about evenly divided on the point, the entire mass of English readers who are not scholars is unanimous against it. Such readers find themselves puzzled beyond endurance by the substitution of outlandish and uncouth forms for those with which they are familiar. How are they to recognise Actium under the shape of Aktion, Arginusæ in Arginousai, Clisthenes in Kleisthenes, Cynætha in Kynaitha, Cœniadæ in Oiniadai? It is bad enough to have our old friends Themistocles and Pericles turned into Themistokles and Perikles, Alcibiades into Alkibiades, Philopœmen into Philopoimen, Epaminondas into Epameinôndas (what a mouthful!). Thanks to Mr. Grote, we had just arrived at the point of being able to use such spelling as this without an actual shudder, when Mr. Freeman, with a pedantry beyond that of any previous English writer, comes and thrusts upon us the forms of Pyrrhos, Aretos, Polybios, Antigonos, Demetrios, Naupaktos, Epeiros, Aktion, Aigion! No doubt it is difficult to know where to stop when the principle of substituting Greek for what has hitherto passed as English is once admitted, and the work of change is once begun. Mr. Freeman wishes to be consistent, and his wish leads him on far beyond Mr. Grote, and inflicts upon us the novelties just mentioned, and hundreds of others like them. But, after all, he is not really consistent, but rather flagrantly the contrary. He insists on speaking throughout of Achaia and Achaian, but is equally pertinacious in using the terms *Ætolia* and *Ætolian*. He writes Bæotia and not Boiotia, but Troizen and Eubœia, not Eubæa or Træzen. He allows Delphi, but not Ægospotami, and Macedonia, but not Arcadia. He thus alternates without any rule or principle between Greek and Latin forms, sometimes even unconsciously mixing the two together. "Cassander," for instance, is Latin, and "Kassander" is Greek; but "Kassander," which is Mr. Freeman's form, is neither the one nor the other. So, with the mountain which Mr. Freeman calls "Oita," to the bewilderment of most readers. "Oité" is Greek, and "Ceta" is Latin, but Mr. Freeman's "Oita" is a mongrel between the two. Such mistakes and inconsistencies are almost certain to occur where an affected purism sets itself to revolutionize an established method of spelling. G. R.

MISS BRADDON'S NOVELS.

AURORA FLOYD. LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. By M. E. BRADDON. Tinsley Brothers.

WE have implicit confidence in the rule that success implies merit of some form or other. Even Mr. Tupper must possess some latent excellence. What it is we cannot tell, but none the less do we believe in its existence. In like manner, we admit, at first starting, that there must be talent in novels which have been so successful as Miss Braddon's. There is no question that "Lady Audley's Secret" has been a genuine literary success. We may feel

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somewhat sceptical as to the number of its editions. We may doubt whether, in this instance, the example of the Irishman who preferred beginning with the second lesson may not have been followed. But for all that, we cannot dispute the popularity of "Lady Audley's Secret." It is one of those books which, in Dundreary phrase, a fellow is expected to understand. Moreover, it is about to be dramatized, a very sure sign of extensive circulation. It is no use, therefore, even if we were so disposed, to dispute Miss Braddon's reputation as an authoress. But, indeed, we have no wish to do so. The simple explanation, to our minds, of the success of the novels whose names are placed at the head of this article, is, that they are clever.

They have all the more merit in being clever that they belong to a class of "sensation" novels, which on this side the channel are written under difficulties. An English sensation novelist has no chance against his French rivals. He runs a race with tied feet; the materials which the English creed allows him to make use of are so limited and so arbitrary. His heroine may have two husbands, but the marriage service must have been duly performed in each instance. She may lie, rob, forge, swindle, and murder; but she must not commit the only crime over which a veil of sentiment can possibly be thrown. She may be a female Catiline or a Macchiavelli in petticoats, but in her private conduct she must remain a Lucretia. Mr. Sala found it necessary to hint that Florence Armytage, who trusted to her mysterious "influence" to save and support her, was yet, in the technical use of the expression, a virtuous woman; and Mr. Wilkie Collins was obliged to make Magdalen marry Noel Vanstone in lawful wedlock, in order to make her presentable in decent society. The truth is, the novel-reading public will not take in books which allude to infractions of the seventh commandment. Now, we should be sorry to see the day when the plots of English novels were taken from the revelations of our Divorce Courts. But we do object to the assumption, which runs through all our sensation romances, from Mr. Wilkie Collins downwards, that we can feel interest in a woman who commits every breach of moral and divine law as long as she preserves her nominal purity.

The novels which have called forth these remarks are very fair specimens of the merits and defects of this class of literature. The story of "Aurora Floyd" is probably less known to the public than that of its more popular, though we think less able, predecessor. As a specimen of a genuine sensation plot, it is worth quoting. Aurora Floyd is the only daughter and heiress of a rich London banker. Brought up as a spoilt beauty, she fell in love with a groom, who was a perfect Adonis in good looks, ran away with him from a boarding-school in Paris, and was duly united to him in matrimony. What happened during the married life of Aurora and Conyers the groom, we are only left to surmise. He was a brute and ill-used her cruelly, and when he found that her father refused to supply him with money, he was glad enough to break off the marriage. Aurora returns to her father, tells him that her husband is dead, and resumes her position as Miss Floyd the unmarried heiress. Two gentlemen—Talbot Bulstrode, a captain in the Guards, and John Mellish, a Yorkshire squire, fall in love with Aurora. At first Bulstrode is the favoured lover, but is rejected on offering his hand, as Miss Floyd is not prepared to commit bigamy. However she sees in the papers an account of her husband's death by breaking his neck in a steeplechase, and, without making any inquiry into the truth of the story, withdraws her refusal and accepts the Captain. Unfortunately a dog-fancier, who had known her as Mrs. Conyers, comes to extort money from her in the presence of her affianced lover. The Captain not unnaturally demands an explanation of the origin of his beloved's acquaintance with such a character. This Aurora refuses point blank

to give, and the engagement is broken off. Thereupon John Mellish proffers his hand with success. He marries Aurora on the understanding that there is a secret in her life which he is not to investigate, and for a time they live together happily on his Yorkshire property. Of course, however, as the reader has anticipated, James Conyers is not dead, but turns up, wicked and handsome as ever, as groom in Mr. Mellish's own stables. Here we have the materials of a genuine French sensational situation. Aurora has to live between two husbands. In the eyes of the world and of John Mellish himself, she is Mrs. Mellish, the lawful wife of the great Yorkshire squire. In truth, if we must use plain words, she is nothing more than Mr. Mellish's mistress, and the wife of his own hired menial. The first husband keeps continually bullying her for money; the second is rendered, not exactly jealous, but uneasy, by her mysterious relations with her supposed groom. It is a situation in which the authors of "Fanny" and "Madame Bovary" would have revelled. All the subtle sentiments and morbid passions which such a position might give rise to, would have been dwelt upon with unsparing accuracy of detail. To do Miss Braddon justice, she picks her steps through a very muddy path with wonderful cleanliness; but still the path is muddy for all that, and one which, we venture to say, might just as well be avoided. At last, Aurora purchases her husband's departure for a large sum of money, which she pays him at a mysterious midnight interview in the grounds of the park. Immediately after leaving her presence Conyers is shot dead through the heart by a half-witted stable lad, who commits the murder, partly through desire to steal the money, partly through a wish to throw suspicion on Mrs. Mellish, who had horsewhipped him for ill-treating a dog of hers. At the inquest the certificate of Aurora's marriage with James Conyers is found upon the dead man's body. In horror of the discovery she flies from home, but is pursued by Mr. Mellish who still adores her, is reconciled to him, and remarried legally. Suspicion of having committed the murder falls upon Mrs. Mellish, in which her husband shares for a time. However, by the aid of Captain Bulstrode these suspicions are removed, the real criminal is detected and executed, and Mr. and Mrs. Mellish live happily ever after to the end of the chapter.

The story of "Lady Audley's Secret," which we have not space enough to enter on, bears a strong family resemblance to that of "Aurora Floyd." In both, the heroine is a lady who has committed bigamy, and is suspected of having murdered her first husband in order to remain married to the second. The same idea runs through both, but is worked out in a completely different way. In both, the whole power of the writer is exerted to paint the character of a woman, who, whether for good or bad, is the heroine of the story. Of the two, Lady Audley seems to us the most powerful sketch, though utterly unnatural. But for Becky Sharp and its prototype, Valérie of "La Cousine Bette," Lady Audley would never have existed. The copy, however, lacks the force which stamps the originals as true. Here you have a woman completely inconsistent with human nature. Exquisitely beautiful, wonderfully lovable, and yet radically selfish,—cool, determined, calculating, and yet without a trace of resolution; good-humoured, indolent, and self-willed, and yet altogether devoid of passion, she is such a combination of conflicting qualities, that the authoress has to reconcile them by starting a new theory of madness. Lady Audley is mad in what Greek grammarians call the paulopost future sense. If something else was to happen, she knows that she would be mad, and this hypothetical insanity gives her the double privileges of a sane person and a lunatic. She throws her husband down a well, sets fire to an hotel in order to kill an amateur detective who is investigating her

crime, and then allows herself to be led off like a lamb to perpetual imprisonment in a private lunatic asylum.

The attempt to make Aurora Floyd a pattern of female goodness is almost as great a failure as that to make Lady Audley a model of demoniacal wickedness. This young lady, who runs off with a groom, lives for months with him a life of degrading associations, lies to her father, and deceives her lover, is still all the time a noble-hearted woman, too proud not to be pure, too high-spirited to be conscious of her shame. And with all this, she is neither grandly wicked nor nobly good, and shares with Lady Audley, though in a somewhat dissimilar form, the same keen passion for comfort and wealth and splendour.

In spite of its many faults "Aurora Floyd" is very clever. John Mellish is, to our minds, the gem of the whole work. The stupid, simple, kindly, gallant gentleman, who loves his wife with a sort of mastiff fondness, and worships her under every trial with an increasing devotion, is not, we believe, untrue. The hardship is, that this great loving nature only received the second, or rather the third, edition of Aurora's affection. Her first passion is for Conyers' good looks, her second for the handsome pompous guardsman. So, at least, we gather from the following passage:—

And she did love you, Talbot Bulstrode—loved you as she can never love this honest, generous, devoted John Mellish, though she may, by and by, bestow upon him an affection, which is a great deal better worth having. . . . She loved you as women only love in their first youth, and as they rarely love the men they ultimately marry.

According to a French cynic "marriage is an institution where one party loves, and the other allows himself or herself, as the case may be, to be loved."

This aphorism describes exactly the matrimonial relations of Mr. and Mrs. Mellish. It is thus that with considerable acuteness the feelings of the husband are delineated:—

He loved her, and he laid himself down to be trampled on by her gracious feet. Whatever she did or said, was charming, bewitching, and wonderful to him. If she ridiculed and laughed at him, her laughter was the sweetest harmony in creation; and it pleased him to think that his absurdities could give birth to such music. If she lectured him she arose to the sublimity of a priestess, and he listened to her and worshipped her as the most noble of living creatures. And with all this his innate manliness of character preserved him from any taint of that quality our "argot" has christened "spooneyism." It was only those who knew him well and watched him closely who could fathom the full depths of his tender weakness. The noblest sentiments approach most nearly to the universal, and this love of John's was in a manner universal. It was the love of husband, father, mother, brother, melted into one comprehensive affection. He had a mother's weak pride in Aurora, a mother's foolish vanity in the wonderful creature, the "rara avis," he had won from her nest to be his wife. If Mrs. Mellish was complimented while John stood by, he simpered like a school-girl, who blushes at a handsome man's first flatteries. I am afraid he bored his male acquaintances about "my wife," her marvellous leap over the bull-finch; the plan she drew for the new stables, "which the architect said was a better plan than he could have drawn himself, sir, by gad" (a clever man that Doncaster architect); the surprising way in which she had discovered the fault in the chestnut colt's off fore-leg; the pencil sketch she had made of her dog Bow-wow ("Sir Edwin Landseer might have been proud of such spirit and dash, sir").

Let Miss Braddon abandon "sensational" literature, in which the taste of her readers, if not her own refinement, hinders her from doing full justice to a thankless subject. Let her paint more characters such as John Mellish, and fewer such as the banker's daughter, and she will take a high place among the female novelists of the present day.

E. D.

THE GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES OF THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN. With Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation. By SIR CHARLES LYELL, F.R.S. 8vo. Murray. 1863.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

A CONSIDERABLE portion of the work is occupied, and well occupied, by a consideration of the geological phenomena belonging to the glacial era. It is true that, as yet, no human remains have been found in these strata, but Sir Charles evidently expects that they will sooner or later be discovered. The glacial era, indeed, occupies but a fraction of the tertiary period, and yet the changes of

and and sea, the elevation, subsidence, and re-elevation which appear to have taken place, give us a satisfactory proof of an immense lapse of time. After a most interesting discussion of the whole question, and the different views held by various eminent geologists, such as Darwin, Chambers, Agassiz, Murchison, Austen, De la Beche, Forbes, Frimmer, Prestwich, Jukes, &c., Sir Charles sums up as follows:—

In order to form a connected view of the most simple series of changes in physical geography which can possibly account for the phenomena of the glacial period, and the period of the establishment of the present provinces of animals and plants, the following geographical states of the British and adjoining areas may be enumerated:

First, a continental period, towards the close of which the forest of Cromer flourished; when the land was at least five hundred feet above its present level, perhaps much higher, and its extent probably greater than that given in the map, fig. 41.

(in which England and Ireland are joined, not only to France and Germany, but also to Scandinavia, the whole German Ocean being represented as dry land.)

Secondly, a period of submergence, by which the land north of the Thames and Bristol Channel, and that of Ireland, was gradually reduced to such an archipelago, as is pictured in map, fig. 40; and finally, to such a general prevalence of sea as is seen in map, fig. 39.

(in which only the highest points of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland remain uncovered.)

This was the period of great submergence and of floating ice, when the Scandinavian flora, which occupied the lower grounds during the first continental period, may have obtained exclusive possession of the only lands not covered with perpetual snow.

Thirdly, a second continental period, when the bed of the glacial sea, with its marine shells and erratic blocks, was laid dry, and when the quantity of land equalled that of the first period, and, therefore, probably exceeded that represented in the map, p. 279. During this period there were glaciers in the higher mountains of Scotland and Wales, and the Welsh glaciers, as we have seen, pushed before them and cleared out the marine drift, with which some valleys had been filled during the period of submergence.

It is evident that such immense changes must have required immense time. Sir Charles assumes that the elevation or subsidence of land takes place at an average rate of not more than 2½ feet in a century. "I am aware," he indeed confesses, "that it may be objected that the average rate here proposed is a purely arbitrary and conjectural one, because, at the North Cape, it is supposed that there has been a rise of about six feet in a century; and at Spitzbergen, according to M. Lamont, a still faster upheaval during the last 400 years. But, granting that in these and some exceptional cases (none of them as yet very well established) the rising or sinking has, for a time, been accelerated, I do not believe the average rate of motion to exceed that above proposed." Calculating on this hypothesis, which, however, we should like to see somewhat more securely established;—

The submergence of Wales to the extent of 1400 years, as proved by glacial shells, would require 56,000 years at the rate of 2½ feet per century; but taking Professor Ramsay's estimate of 800 feet more, as stated at p. 267, that elevation being required for the deposition of some of the stratified drift, we must demand an additional period of 32,000 years, amounting in all to 88,000; and the same time would be required for the re-elevation of the tract to its present height. But if the land rose in the second continental period no more than 600 feet above the present level, as in map, p. 279, this 600 feet would have taken another 26,000 years; the whole of the grand oscillation, comprising the submergence and re-emergence, having taken, in round numbers, 180,000 years for its completion; and this, even if there were no pause or stationary period, when the downward movement ceased, and before it was converted into an upward one.

And yet during this immense period, not only were the species of animals and plants nearly the same as those now in existence, but their geographical distribution did not essentially differ from the present; so that the argument of analogy, whatever it may be worth, is evidently all in favour of those who believe in the great antiquity of the human race.

Our space does not permit us to follow Sir Charles into his remarks on the Origin of Species, but we may observe that, without expressing any absolute conviction on the subject, he evidently inclines strongly, as we believe, with the majority of the working naturalists of this country, towards the theory of Transmutation, so ably advocated by Mr. Darwin. So, also, the chapter on Man's Place in Nature opens out another large subject, which may, however, be better

considered in reference to Mr. Huxley's just published work on the same important subject.

We cannot, however, resist calling the attention of our readers to the last few pages, which show how little real religion has to fear from scientific discovery. Doubtless, Convocation, in the exercise of the function it has recently assumed, will find much to condemn in this work; but we are sure that the great majority, not only of our countrymen, but of our clergy themselves, will infinitely prefer the reverent heterodoxy—so-called—of Sir Charles Lyell to the flip-pant, sceptical, self-styled orthodoxy of the "Times;" and the Church of England, which will certainly profit by the healthy antagonism of the one to what may be the prevalent views for the time being of its clergy, feels that it would soon be ruined by the insidious defence of the other.

There is, however, one passage in this portion of the work which we will quote, not for its bearing on the origin of species, or man's place in nature, but simply with reference to the geological antiquity of the genus *Homo*:—

The opponents of the theory of transmutation sometimes argue that if there had been a passage by variation from the lower primates to man, the geologist ought ere this to have detected some fossil remains of the intermediate links of the chain. But what we have said respecting the absence of gradational forms between the recent and pliocene mammalia (p. 436) may serve to show the weakness, in the present state of science, of any argument based on such negative evidence, especially in the case of man, since we have not yet searched those pages of the great Book of Nature, in which alone we have any right to expect to find records of the missing links alluded to. The countries of the anthropomorphous apes are the tropical regions of Africa, and the islands of Borneo and Sumatra, lands which may be said to be quite unknown in reference to their pliocene and post-pliocene mammalia. Man is an old-world type; and it is not in Brazil, the only equatorial region where ossiferous caverns have yet been explored, that the discovery, in a fossil state, of extinct forms allied to the human, could be looked for. Lund, a Danish naturalist, found in Brazil not only extinct sloths and armadillos, but extinct genera of fossil monkeys, but all of the American type, and, therefore, widely departing in their dentition and some other characters from the primates of the old world.

At some future day, when many hundred species of extinct quadrumana may have been brought to light, the naturalist may speculate with advantage on this subject; at present we must be content to wait patiently, and not to allow our judgment respecting transmutation to be influenced by the want of evidence, which it would be contrary to analogy to look for in post-pliocene deposits in any districts, which as yet we have carefully examined. For, as we meet with extinct kangaroos and wombats in Australia, extinct llamas and sloths in South America, so in equatorial Africa, and in certain islands of the East Indian Archipelago, may we hope to meet hereafter with lost types of the anthropoid primates, allied to the gorilla, chimpanzee and orang-outang.

Where, then, we may ask, does Sir Charles intend to carry us? Does he expect to find traces of man among the secondary rocks, or even back in the distant Silurian strata? No, his answer is sharp and decisive; we may indeed "anticipate the finding of his remains on some future day in the Pliocene period," but we "cannot expect to meet with human bones in the Miocene formations, where all the species and nearly all the genera of mammalia belong to types widely differing from those now living."

We read this passage with much surprise. Even in the present volume Sir Charles supports the views of Mr. Darwin as to the imperfection of the geological record. He points out that, as lately as the beginning of this century, the Eocene mammalia of Montmartre were supposed to have been the first warm-blooded quadrupeds which had inhabited this planet; that up to the last twenty years it was taken for granted "that man had not co-existed with the mammoth and other extinct mammalia;" that thirty-four years ago it was a "received axiom in Palæontology, that reptiles had never existed before the Permian or Magnesian limestone period,—when at length, in 1844, this supposed barrier was thrown down, and reptiles of the carboniferous period were brought to light; that fish "were not supposed, before 1838, to be of a date anterior to the coal; but they have since been traced back, first to the Devonian, and then to the Upper Silurian rocks." It would be easy to multiply instances which seem to us to show that while in Palæontology positive evidence is conclusive, negative evidence is almost valueless. We are aware that to most geologists this

will be too strong a statement, but until now we should unhesitatingly have claimed for it the weight of Sir Charles Lyell's authority.

Moreover, if man constitutes a separate family of the Primates, or, still more, if he is the type of an order, we should expect, according to analogy, to find allied genera already existing in Eocene times. But, says Sir Charles, "had some other rational being, representing man, then flourished, some signs of his existence could hardly have escaped unnoticed, in the shape of implements of stone or metal, more frequent and more durable than the osseous remains of any of the mammalia." We are astonished that Sir Charles should write thus, with an Abbeville flint hatchet lying before him. Twenty years ago, indeed, the argument was used, and fairly used, as evidence that man had not co-existed with any of the extinct mammalia; but now that thousands of stone implements have so unexpectedly been found in the drift, it seems to us less improbable that some signs of man's existence may be lying unnoticed in early strata, and at any rate the argument derivable from the absence of implements is as applicable to the Miocene as to the Pliocene period.

We are aware that the opinions of Sir Charles Lyell on the great antiquity of man will shock and pain many of our fellow countrymen. They will seem to them an attack on another citadel of the faith. Ought then Sir Charles to have written in Latin, and left the many in salutary ignorance? Ought he to have been silent and buried his talent in the earth? or, at any rate, to have written, as Mr. Arnold suggests, with redeeming unction?

The wonderful progress of natural, and the too frequent immobility of theological science, are due mainly to the fact that the discoverer of any new truth or the corrector of an old error, is in the one case, welcomed as a benefactor, in the other, condemned as a heretic. It is the glory of science to have in great measure recognised the fact that truth, which is divine, needs no human embellishment; wholesome, even among the most liberal school of divines, still consider that pure truth may be injurious, unless to a certain extent neutralized by human "unction." Surely the wise old Pharisee's advice holds yet good as respects even the boldest of our scientific speculators: "Refrain from these men, and let them alone: for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."

A CRITICAL HISTORY of FREE THOUGHT in reference to the CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Bampton Lectures for 1862. By ADAM STOREY FARRAR, M.A. Murray. 1862.

A HISTORY of Infidelity is a most useful, a most indispensable thing in the present age for a student of divinity. And a history of the German schools of unbelief Mr. Farrar seems very competent to write. This appears, indeed, to have been his original intention; but it often happens that when a literary design has suggested a title, the title in turn modifies the design. Nothing required Mr. Farrar to write a history of infidelity in all ages of the Church, and it is manifest that he is not equally well acquainted with all the parts of such an extensive subject. His chapter, for example, on the French infidelity of the eighteenth century is borrowed almost entirely from so common a book as "Carlyle's Essays." If he had omitted this, and also the lectures on the opposition offered to Christianity by the later schools of Greek philosophy,—a subject very slightly connected with modern infidelity, and yet one requiring very large research,—he would have had space left to treat the German systems with more detail, and to refute them with more effect, while his exposition would not have been spoiled, as it has sometimes been, by excessive condensation, nor his enumeration of writers have degenerated, as now and then it does, into a mere catalogue.

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This part of the work deserves, however, very high praise, particularly for arrangement. Nothing is more wanted, particularly by the English theological public, than a clear arrangement and classification of the German theologians. For it is to be hoped that the English clergy intend at last to undertake the study of them. The nation owes much to the clergy, and is not ungrateful to them. But there is something on our minds, there is something we wish to tell them. In plain words, we think we have a right to ask that they should study far more deeply than they do the doctrines they preach. They satisfy their doubts, and would satisfy those of the laity, with Paley and Butler. But Paley proves nothing more than that unique miracles were wrought, and the question still remains, what power miracles have of attesting doctrines; nor does he supply any answer to the Straussian theory of myths, nor to the Tübingen criticism of the Apostolic documents. Butler shows that revealed religion has no less intrinsic probability than natural; but he is silent before those who deny both alike, and those who declare revealed religion to want external proofs. The clergy, in short, are resting on excellent books—the one admirable for literary, the other for philosophic ability, but both alike occupied with questions which the unbelievers of the present day do not often raise. In the meantime, the laborious and intrepid German mind has been at work for a hundred years. And these Germans have made a blessing out of a curse, and turned to profit their miserable calamity,—the utter neglect into which Christianity had fallen among them in the middle of the last century. For, coming strangely unprejudiced to the task, they have sifted both the documents and doctrines of the faith with a care and a suspicious vigilance which must, if anything can, at last exhibit their trustworthiness and truth. It is true that Germans seldom understand the law of evidence very well; they alter, what they call “emend,” the words the witnesses utter: their ingenuity is such that they seldom understand what is easy; and they are so cunning, that they seldom believe a plain story. But the effect of these eccentricities is always temporary; the number of independent investigators being so large, and it being the interest of each to detect the errors of the rest. If Christians have faith they will be thankful that such a scrutiny, so laborious and persevering as never was given to anything in the world before, is now being bestowed upon that which only wants such scrutiny to exhibit itself as eternal truth.

The rebellion against Christianity in France, Germany, and England, has been caused simply by that critical spirit which has scrutinized all other institutions; but its intensity has corresponded in each country to the practical corruptions of religion. In France, where the scandals of the Church, the heartless hypocrisy of churchmen were most flagrant, Christianity was assailed with unmeasured virulence, passionately accused, condemned on scarcely any evidence, and torn up by the roots. In Germany, Christianity had lost its hold without having excited any animosity, and its doctrines were called in question calmly, and an infinite amount of evidence heard on both sides, while men waited with indifference until it should appear on which side the evidence preponderated. In England, at the present day, Christianity is deeply rooted in the hearts of men; it appears at the bar amid universal sympathy; its accusers apologize, and speak of their painful duty, while the jury find it the hardest thing in the world to be impartial. It may, therefore, be expected that, whilst our faith will find most justice, the most complete vindication in Germany,—in England, the partiality of its judges may precipitate its acquittal, as their virulence ensured its condemnation in France.

The Handbook of German Theology, contained in this volume, should therefore be read by every clergyman, both for its own merits, and for the immense importance of the subject. There is not a more memorable chapter in modern mental history than that

which records the vast, continuous, and co-operative effort of the German schools to understand and appreciate Christianity. It has shown that the Gospel is as much adapted by its complexity and depth to make the wise wiser, as by its simplicity and transparency it is to make the simple wise, and that it may teach progress to the Teutons of the nineteenth century, as it did to those who were contemporary with Charlemagne and Boniface. To understand Christianity as the Germans have endeavoured to do, it has been necessary to explore every corner of moral and mental science. The course of this investigation has given birth to new theories of the interpretation and criticism of ancient documents, of ancient society, of mythology, of the morality of primitive peoples, new sociologies, new psychologies, new ontologies. For it is the peculiarity of Christianity that it covers almost the whole domain of human nature, and involves itself with almost every inquiry that can be undertaken into the character, destiny, and happiness of human beings.

It is Semitic, yet has made its chief home among Aryan races. It absorbed into itself the philosophies and speculation of the ancient world; new philosophies sprang up in its bosom, still newer systems have sprung by reaction from it. It has its root in the primitive and myth-producing ages of the world in the times of the isolation of nations; yet it carries a principle of union more advanced than any sociologist hopes yet to realize, and it has realized it in the Christian Church, exhibiting a society not founded in mere clannish adhesiveness, or the accident of a common speech, but standing on a divine election, in the common faith and hope of which it subsists. And for those sociologists who want an ideal of human nature to worship, and for those philosophers who worship heroes, and for those who desire above happiness the development of man, it has its Son of Man, its crowned Christ, made perfect through suffering. Lastly, as its historical root is in the depths of history, so is its philosophic root in the depths of philosophy; and it shows affinities with Platonism, Neo-Platonism, and Hegelianism.

The singular insignificance and paltry character of German life at the beginning of the eighteenth century is remarked by every historian. “Other nations,” says Niebuhr, “regard their ancestors with pride; we must confess that we regard ours with disgust.” Since the Thirty Years’ War the nation had lain in a state of torpor, and the subdivision of the country and the petty tyranny to which the people were subjected had contracted, tamed, and subdued them to an incredible degree. They were like Homer’s dead, ἀνέρησιν κάρησιν, or like Solomon’s conies, “a feeble folk.” Out of their little understandings Christianity slipped insensibly, as a thing too weighty for them to retain. People grew up heathen, as we see in “Goethe’s Autobiography;” and so, when life began to spread from Göttingen through the German universities, and the inquisitive genius of the nation was roused, students of theology came to the Bible as to a new book, and the first explanation which occurred to them was Rationalism. Mr. Farrar gives Semler, of Halle, the credit of the discovery. It was very soon pushed much further and more widely spread by Lessing’s publication of the “Wolfenbüttel Fragments” (1774—8), which we may treat as the first great event in the history of German theology. It inaugurated the reign of rationalism, which continued, we may say roughly, till the end of the century. This is the great literary period of Germany. Mr. Farrar’s German reading seems to have been confined to theology proper, or it may be want of space which makes him omit to discuss the relation of the sovereigns of literature to the religious movement. Schiller’s view of Christianity resembles Shaftesbury’s. He is angry at the doctrine of rewards and punishments, in which form Christianity had probably been presented to him, and demands that morality be considered strong enough to stand by itself,

and that men learn to do what is right without hoping to be paid for it. Goethe has a heathenism of his own, and a view of Christianity similar to that which Professor Arnold has been reproducing out of Spinoza, where probably Goethe found it. He regards it as an excellent religion for intellects of the second class, but as entirely unnecessary for himself and for all enlightened men. Thus he says, the goats shall be put on the left hand, the sheep on the right; where shall the sensible men stand? And again, “Only those the Father gives Him shall come to Christ; me He does not give to Him, but keeps for Himself.” And again: “He who has Art and Science, has religion; he who has them not,—let him have religion!”

But the new century brought more serious thoughts, mighty wars and reverses, the fall of the kingdom of the Great Frederic, systems of philosophy, and a religious reformer, Schleiermacher. For the common English notion, that philosophical systems have driven Christianity out of Germany, is almost the reverse of the truth. Those systems are almost contemporary with the first revival of Christianity. It was during the early years of the great Kantian agitation that Schleiermacher’s first works were published, and the second great German philosopher, Fichte, had many points of sympathy with him. In fact, philosophy and religion worked together in rousing the German mind out of its torpor. Mr. Farrar dates the beginning of the second age of German theology—the age of Schleiermacher—at 1810, i.e., the foundation of the University of Berlin. He might have recurred to a somewhat earlier date, when Schleiermacher stood up at Halle, in the newly opened chapel, to preach to the students, and recited the text: “Ich schäme mich des Evangelii von Christo nicht, denn es ist eine Kraft Gottes, die da selig macht alle die daran glauben.” It was the first public avowal of Christianity by a philosophic man before a philosophic audience, the beginning of the reconciliation between philosophy and religion. From this time the Germans had a positive Christian theology, for Schleiermacher asserted the existence of a religious consciousness in men, by which they apprehended divine truth with not less certainty than that with which the senses convey to us the knowledge of material things. On this postulate all his disciples proceed—names many of them known and respected in England: Twisten, Olshausen, Tholuck, Nitzsch, Julius Müller, Lücke, Stier, Ullmann, etc.

From 1818 to 1832 there lived in Berlin along with Schleiermacher, and worked, it was supposed, harmoniously with him, an altogether curious and prodigious person widely known under the name of Hegel. He, generally supposed to be the most unintelligible philosopher since Heraclitus and far more voluminous than the “musky” Ionian, affects the plain Englishman whenever his name is mentioned, with an emotion altogether peculiar. The plain Englishman does not exactly hate him—it would be a relief to him if he could. Hatred is rather a pleasant feeling, particularly to the Englishman, of whom it has even been said that he will have his devil. But Hegel excites in the English breast no feeling so wholesome, but rather an utter bewilderment, vague discomfort, and melancholy. What to do with the man and his phenomenologies? We associate him with everything unhealthy and uncomfortable—with indigestion, nightmare, and delirium. He appears before us an utterly indefinite and monstrous shape, if shape he can be called. Yet against all that men have believed he rages as fiercely as ten furies; he shakes a dreadful dart; and when we find his influence spreading not only in the chimera-fed German mind, but into the speculations of a Renan, and even, as it is whispered, infecting Oxford professors, we cannot deny that on what seems the monster’s head, there sits the likeness of a kingly crown. Hegel’s philosophy inspires men with a contempt for facts, as compared with certain ideas supposed to be embodied in them. A young Hegelian,—Strauss in the

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"Leben Jesu," published in 1835—represented the Gospel history as a *myth*, that is, a poetical figment springing up unconsciously and simultaneously in a multitude of imaginations, heated with a great idea concerning the dignity and trials of humanity; a tale of Psyche, in fact, imposing itself upon the world, in an uncritical age, as a historical fact. The book, written with a clearness and sharpness very rare in German literature, created a panic, and led to a reconstruction of theological parties. Strauss himself, says M. Renan, has remained isolated, and has contented no one; but the Tübingen school, denying the genuineness of all the New Testament books except four Epistles of St. Paul, is perhaps even more destructive. A party of reaction, headed by Hengstenberg, reverted to the old Reformation orthodoxy. It is to the writers of this reactionary party that our champions of unreasoning orthodoxy generally refer when, while protesting against German influence, they yet find it convenient to shelter themselves under German authorities. Meanwhile, the party of Schleiermacher, which believes with the heart and with the understanding also, is best represented by such writers as Dörner and Rothe. Apart from theological parties, pursuing his vast researches in Semitic philology and Jewish history in a reverential spirit, though certainly not to orthodox results, stands Ewald; while Feuerbach, opposed to all alike, rages against Christianity as *the false religion*, a position which was also occasionally maintained by the last German poet and the only German wit, Heinrich Heine.

The style of Mr. Farrar's book, of which I have thus given a meagre outline, is clear and unaffected enough, but not very powerful, and disfigured by some corrupt idioms. But the book has great value as a manual; and if it does not contribute much to strengthen the Christian cause, yet it does at least assert and sustain by evidence throughout the truth that, after a hundred years of conflict with the human mind, Christianity remains more firmly placed, more deeply understood, more universally respected, more practically operative than ever. For this last and most important fact, Mr. Farrar brings evidence from Germany; and only a month or two ago, M. Charles Rémusat attested it of France. And thus we may dare to say to the human intellect, Fight on; fight manfully with all that calls itself divine, that it may prove its divinity; more manfully still with that which is divine, that you may extort from it a blessing. He who submits and acquiesces will have the reward of acquiescence,—an easy life and an equal mind; he who with all the firmness of true humility questions and scrutinizes,—he who as a prince wrestles with God, he shall have WISDOM. S.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN ITALY: with Reflections on the Present Condition and Prospects of Religion in that Country. By CHAS. WORDSWORTH, D.D., Canon of Westminster. Two Vols., 8vo. 1863. London: Rivingtons.

DR. WORDSWORTH is one of the not yet numerous but increasing group of English Clergymen who take a deep and active interest in the state of religion on the Continent; perhaps, if we except Prebendary Burgess, there is none who has spent so much pains upon the subject. But whilst Mr. Burgess, from his standing in reference to what one must fain—though such designations are painful to use—call the Low Church school, is more particularly attracted towards the foreign Protestant communities, Dr. Wordsworth, who occupies a corresponding position towards what we must also with regret term the High Church school, inclines naturally to the observation of the older bodies, and of the Roman Catholic more particularly. Both, indeed, have met on a common ground of interest and sympathy in respect to the present religious crisis of Italy, which, as Dr. Wordsworth truly says, may perhaps prove more important to the Italian

Church than any other since the Council of Trent, in the sixteenth century.

Any work by Dr. Wordsworth is sure to be scholarly, readable, and often interesting, if without brilliancy; moderate in tone, safe in conclusions, and so far as such a term may be applied to religious questions, business-like. Few persons who have come to as firm a conclusion as he, that the Church of Rome is the Babylon of the Apocalypse, have probably ever expressed their conviction in more strictly decorous language. Few persons have ever scanned so unprecedented a revolution as the Italian one with less of enthusiasm or *entrainment*, or would have sought to apply to it measures more closely framed upon the everyday routine of English Parliamentary practice. His aim is about as wide and noble as one as could be wished,—to assist those who in Italy "are labouring to build up and consolidate the fabric of constitutional monarchy, and of social order, prosperity, and peace, on the foundations of true religion, and to restore the Church of Italy to the purity, liberty and vigour which distinguished her in old times." He is right, most right, in believing that the Church of England can render efficient help to that of Italy in such an undertaking, and presents more nearly than any other body the model which she ought to follow. He is right, most right, in appealing everywhere to the ancient traditions of the Church of Italy herself, to the Ambrosian Liturgy, to many an assertion of religious independence by Italian princes and peoples in times past. He is even bold—bold as a man for whom the *congé d'élire* has not yet become a practical question—in claiming for the Italian laity an elective share in the appointment of their bishops. And yet his book leaves us with a sense of dryness and insufficiency. Most important would it be, no doubt, if the thirty-four vacant Italian sees could be filled up through a resolute casting off of the spiritual yoke of Rome. Most important would it be if the Scriptures could be read and the services of the Church performed in the language of the people; if the Holy Communion could be once more partaken of by the laity in both elements; if Mariolatry and saint worship could be suppressed, and Church theatricalities swept away. On all these points, and others, Dr. Wordsworth approves himself, as he has always done, a clear-sighted and staunch Protestant, in the truest sense of the word, against Romish deviations from Catholicity. But when all this is done we might still ask—Where is Christ? Where are Christ's preachers? Is there not a deeper reformation needed than what even all these blessed changes might betoken, which alone could give them their full significance and worth? More than any other perhaps, a people in a state of revolution—a people in whom all the powers of suddenly awakened life are æstuant and overwelling—needs a living Saviour. Most blessed will it be if that people can be taught to find Him, not by seeking to every cry of "lo! here," or "lo! there," but in its own midst, in the liturgies, forms of worship, religious practices, traditions of church government, in which it has been trained, but of which the meaning and purpose had been stifled by the leaden hand of Rome. But something more is needed in that behalf than all the scholarship of Doctors of Divinity, English or Italian; and there is danger lest the end should be forgotten in the means, even though these may be the best that could be chosen.

Dr. Wordsworth's tour extended, *via* Bale, Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, and Florence, to Rome, thence back again by Genoa and Turin to Paris. His visit to Rome must be particularly noticed, as it nearly coincided with the period of the canonization of the Japanese martyrs and of the quasi-council of bishops which accompanied it. The following extracts expose strikingly this solemn sham:

Pictures had been painted, and placed in lunettes, fourteen in number, scaffolding erected, columns and architraves fashioned and fixed, aisles and arches blocked up, till St. Peter's at last might be said almost to have lost its identity. Patriarchs, primates,

archbishops, and bishops had been summoned to the canonization from all parts of the world.

And yet on the very day of the canonization, when thousands were assembled in St. Peter's, prepared for the purpose, the Church of Rome, in the person of her Pontiff, professed to be *patiently waiting* for the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, to teach her how to proceed. . . . She made Him, as it were, to be responsible for a foregone conclusion, on which she herself had resolved many weeks before, namely, for the canonization of twenty-seven persons, henceforth to be venerated as saints, and to be invoked in prayer by all the faithful of Christ. Indeed she even feigned to be extremely reluctant to do the very thing for which she herself had made all this vast preparation.

The Procurator of the canonization was instructed by her to intreat earnestly (*instante*) the Pope to comply with his wishes, and to canonize the martyrs. He knelt before the Pope, and uttered his prayer. But no, the intimation from above had not yet been received. They must pray again for it. The Procurator must kneel again before the Pope, and reiterate his entreaty, earnestly and more earnestly (*instante et instantius*). But still the petition is not granted; he must wait longer, and must pray again. Then the Pontiff himself invokes the Holy Spirit. He intones the hymn, "Veni, Creator Spiritus."

The Procurator repeated his petition for the third time, earnestly, more earnestly, and most earnestly (*instante, instantius, et instantissime*), that the martyrs may be enrolled by the Pope in the catalogue of Saints, and be venerated as such by all the faithful of Christ.

Then, at length, the Roman Pontiff, having his mitre on his head, and sitting on his throne, at the west-end of St. Peter's Church, with long lines of Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops, ranged on his right hand and on his left, pronounced the memorable words, "*Beatos* [here were recited the names of the martyrs] *Sanctos esse decernimus et definimus.*" . . .

He then commenced the *Te Deum*, and after it he prayed to the saints whom he himself had canonized, "*orate pro nobis.*" After he had hewn out his idol he fell down and worshipped it.

Take now the companion picture,—St. Peter's after the canonization:

They were mounting up ladders, and running along scaffolds with hammers and ropes in their hands, eagerly engaged in dismantling the church of the drapery with which it had been dressed up for that ceremonial. The church was a scene of bustle and confusion. The noble marble pilasters had been covered over with coloured paper, and the magnificent arches of the nave had been fitted up with huge columns, backed with silk and velvet, with gilded festoons supporting the lunettes, in which were frescoes, representing the acts and sufferings of the Japanese martyrs. . . . We saw one of these colossal columns let down to the pavement by ropes and pulleys, and we were surprised to find that it was hollow like a drum, and ingeniously put together with long thin laths, covered over with coarse canvas, and with tinted marble paper, and surmounted with stucco capitals. Some of the workmen were stripping off the paper in shreds from these pasteboard columns and splitting up their materials for easy removal. In fact, the whole process resembled that which might be seen in a theatre, the morning after the representation of some gorgeous dramatic spectacle.

To all who are capable of feeling interest in the momentous question of the religious regeneration of Italy Dr. Wordsworth's volumes may well be commended, whether such readers may sympathize with his views or not. His work is full of information and instruction, at any rate, on Church matters with reference to Italy, and contains every now and then pleasant hopeful little pictures—as that of the country parish in the Apennines, "in a glen above a mountain stream, overshadowed with chesnut trees," where the church, with its lofty belfry, has near it "a little school, built of wood and straw," and the Parroco or parish priest, "a well-informed, intelligent man, of grave and serious aspect and demeanour, expressed great regard and esteem for the Church of England, and an earnest desire for union with us," and deemed that that consummation if attained would be "like a beginning of a golden age of peace and felicity."

J. M. L.

THE CO-OPERATOR. A Record of Co-operative Progress. Conducted exclusively by Working Men. Pitman. London.

CO-OPERATIVE TRACTS, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Pitman. London.

THE ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' ALMANAC for 1863.

WE have been reading for some few years back of co-operation as a new fact in life, or new system of business practised by large numbers of the working people in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain. But it is only recently, since the present cotton famine began to be felt, that it has been brought prominently before the notice of the public, through being spoken of and discussed by persons whose voices are usually listened to with attention by their fellow-countrymen, and in journals which usually do not devote much of their space to matters in which working people only are concerned.

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Some time ago, Mr. Bright, when urging the claims of working men to the franchise, to prove their prudence and intelligence, mentioned the fact that thousands of them were largely engaged in business as co-operative companies, were working, with remarkable success, important concerns, in which large sums of money were invested, and, as a matter of course, whilst doing so, were displaying qualities of mind and character which entitled them to those constitutional privileges usually supposed to be fairly due to men possessing such intelligence as these co-operators displayed. Since then a letter of Mr. Cobden's, which appeared in the columns of the "Times," broadly stated that the patience and forbearance of the Lancashire operatives under the privations they were called on to bear, were in great measure due to the experience acquired by them as employers as well as workers, and as wholesale and retail buyers and sellers. They had acquired, he said, a knowledge of the causes that operate to produce fluctuations in commercial and manufacturing prosperity, and that knowledge had made them patient in the presence of evils they could not hope to remedy by violence. The "Times" Special Correspondent, too, in writing from the neighbourhood of Manchester, gave a very full account of the proceedings of the Co-operators at Rochdale, and in doing so placed before the readers of that journal certain facts which came under his own observation, of a remarkable and interesting character. In that town alone, it would appear, there are some thousands of working-men belonging to these new organizations, who, by becoming their own employers and shopkeepers, have accumulated considerable savings in money, and who, it was found, when the "Times" Special Correspondent inquired into their proceedings, had drawn out of their funds, without crippling their operations, £16,000—once and a half as much as the Relief Committee had distributed to the population of that town. They had also subscribed in their corporate capacity considerable sums to the public charities of the neighbourhood, erected a drinking-fountain for the general public, and opened a soup-kitchen, that they might assist in relieving the distress so deeply felt by their less provident neighbours.

From a tolerably good array of tracts and pamphlets, which in the way of exposition and discussion make known to the reader much that is new, and a good deal that is interesting and surprising, it would appear that co-operation in some form or other has been a subject of experiment amongst the working people for the last thirty years. Its simplest form was, perhaps, that the operatives should club their money and buy in wholesale quantities such articles as they themselves need for daily household consumption, and thus, by purchasing at the wholesale price and selling at the ordinary retail price, the average shop-keeping profit they calculated must remain to be paid as a dividend on the capital invested. These experiments were entered upon in many towns in the manufacturing districts, but nearly always failed. Want of skill, and perhaps honesty, in buying in some cases, want of sufficient business to clear working expenses,—with a too liberal granting of individual credit—broke them down, and hence nearly every town had its tale to tell of a trial and a failure, with loss to the individual shareholders instead of the profits counted on. The principal cause of failure, however, was the want of custom. If they had sold largely, they could have bought largely and well, and thus the system would have been satisfactory enough to the shareholders. The defeats alluded to, however, did not dishearten all who had engaged in these experiments; some of the cleverest and most hopeful saw that there was something radically wrong in the working of the old system, under which it was provided that any profit made should be paid as dividend on capital, and at last it was suggested that the share-capital should have a fixed interest allowed

on it—five per cent.—and that all profit above that should go as bonus on consumption; so that every member should participate in the profits, not only in proportion to the capital invested, but in proportion also to the money spent at the establishment. The importance of this will be seen when the mode of its action is explained, and the effect it has had in making these attempts successful will be understood, when it is stated that there are some hundreds of these establishments in the manufacturing districts, doing business in the simple buying and selling of ordinary provisions to the extent of about two millions sterling yearly. The following paragraph from the "Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Almanack" relative to the store in that town, shows the importance and extent of the work these co-operators are engaged in:—

Our present number of members is 3,601, or 399 fewer than twelve months ago; and the assets are now £38,465. The Society has paid to members in withdrawals (during the year) £22,087, and has received subscriptions to the amount of £6,321. The profits of the year's trade amount to the sum of £17,600, which will have been a great relief to the members during these depressed times. The Society has not only paid the above-named amount of withdrawals amongst its members, but it has also benefited non-members, who have traded at the Store, to the amount of £2,325, which they have received as a discount of 1s. 8d. in the pound on their purchases; but, in addition, has contributed £309 to the Co-operators' Relief Fund. Thus it will be seen that the Society has largely benefited the people in Rochdale during the year 1862.

There can be little doubt that there was much discussion before this new principle was understood and adopted; even yet letters and essays appear continually in the "Co-operator," explaining and enforcing it, the substance of which may be stated in a few words. In the amount of capital invested all are, or may be equal, the price of the shares being from one pound to five. So far, therefore, as interest on capital is concerned, they are all alike. But in consumption or expenditure in the store they differ according to the number of each family and the amount of the family income. One man has two children, another ten; one spends ten shillings a week at the Society's establishment, another fifty shillings, and as custom or consumption is as necessary as capital to make profit, they first pay capital according to stipulated agreement, and then what remains over, after providing for reserve fund and cost of distribution, is paid as bonus to the members on the amount spent by them respectively in the store. If ten per cent. has to be divided, the man who has spent twenty pounds during the year receives two pounds as bonus on this; whilst he who has spent fifty is entitled to five pounds as his share of the bonus on consumption. This clever device, which at the same time has all the appearance of a true equity, has removed one of the worst obstacles to the progress of these societies, by furnishing all persons with an inducement to lay out at these stores every necessary penny, and hence a wonderful and steady growth has gone on ever since this new method of business was introduced.

There seems to have been no dispute as to the value of this mode of doing business since it was first introduced, and we believe that all bodies of co-operators engaged in distribution have adopted it, and found a profit in it—witness their balance-sheets and other documents printed in the journal that records their progress. But there is, beyond this, a far more interesting field of co-operative experiment,—that of production as contradistinguished from distribution. Self-employment, its desirability and practicability, and the manner in which it should be set about, affords a theme largely descanted on in these publications. The efforts required to carry out such a purpose as this must be accompanied by prudence, tact, considerable business knowledge, and mutual trust. Hence those who with the pen undertake to encourage the work urge their readers on by enforcing the duty, not only of mutual dependence, but of mutual sustenance. "Bind yourselves firmly together like Alp-climbers, that the many may prevent the one from disappearing in the treacherous crevasse. Set about your work in good heart, and trust to your

numbers to overcome the difficulties in your way; Plynllymmon could be carried away with shovels were the workers numerous enough." It is not encouragement to co-operate, however, that these people want, so much as clear and distinct ideas as to how they should set about it; and here it may be remarked that they are divided into two sects, the leaders of which argue against each other, if with less hatred, certainly with as much zeal as the champions of opposing religious sects. On the one side, it is declared that all profits made on manufacturing operations should be paid as dividend on the capital invested. On the other, it is insisted that capital should have its price fixed in the workshop or factory as in the store, and that all profit beyond, after providing for contingencies, should be divided between capital and labour, the capitalist taking one portion as additional profit on his capital, and the worker the other as bonus on his wages.

We have tried to cull out the arguments used in favour of each of these plans, and so far as we have gathered them they run thus:—"Under what responsibility are we," say the champions of capital, "to undergo self-denial, to exercise all sorts of restraints, for the benefit of men who will not save their own money and become shareholders themselves? Why should we, at the end of the year, hand over a large sum of money earned by our capital and prudence, and at the risk of what we have invested, to men who will do nothing for themselves? We have one experiment to make, not two or three. We wish to see if a number of working men can build and carry on their own works successfully, being at the same time masters and workers; beyond this we do not wish to go by trying fantastical experiments in apportioning wages and profits, which, whether successful or not, must be to our loss in money." These arguments are not without force when addressed to people engaged in the ordinary methods of business, but the new light and new experience furnish replies which cannot be disregarded. The champions of the new theory say,—"We are the men who made the success of the distributive side of this movement by paying capital its fair price, and considering consumption also, which is as necessary a help in making profit as capital; and we tell you that what is given as bonus on wages is not a loss in the way stated—it purchases the working man's carefulness and diligence by giving him a personal interest in the concern, besides encouraging in him an exercise of thought and prudence, which must in the end lead him to become what we are." They add, too, that, even so far as they themselves are concerned, there is an equity in the new plan which the ordinary joint stock principle, when applied to such concerns, does not contain. The bonus on wages gives to the shareholders who have several workers in their families the most in profit, because they contribute most in labour. Under the new principle all the members of large families will become shareholders, the women as well as the men; all who work will feel the propriety of putting themselves in such a relationship to their employment as will give them the highest profit, and this, fortunately, is to be found in a prudent investment of money saved, and in honest and persevering industry.

We are not quite sure that in all points we have interpreted correctly the co-operative principle, or the arguments used by the champions of its various forms, but from the materials at hand we have done our best to understand this new life, which is silently becoming developed amongst our working people in the manufacturing districts, where the question is how—

Fellow workers might
So work together for their common weal,
So pour together in a common store
Those sacred gains of labour, which are life,
As to become the masters of themselves,
Masters and lords of their own heritage
Of labour.

A lofty argument, surely, though pursued by lowly men.

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We do not care to criticize the style of this co-operative literature. Much of the exposition is lame, and many of the arguments clumsily stated, but it is noticeable by its calmness and thoughtfulness, as well as by the decided earnestness of its tone. There are no upbraidings of the Government, no aspersions upon other classes; self-effort only is asked for, and self-reliance only cultivated.

ANNALES du BIBLIOPHILE, du BIBLIOTHECAIRE, et de l'ARCHIVISTE. Pour l'ANNÉE 1862. Publiées par LOUIS LACOUR. Paris: J. Gay; A. Claudin. 1863.

A COMMON pursuit makes its followers kin, of whatever country they be; and those who love tall folios and book-fells here as William loved his tall deer, will be glad to turn over the pages of these *Annales*, and learn what French lovers of old books and MSS. have been about in 1862. The *Annales* appear in monthly numbers, and are issued to subscribers only. They correspond somewhat to the bibliographical portion of our "Notes and Queries," though the notes are not numerous, and the queries very few. However, their monthly lists of books, magazines, and articles relating to bibliography, of all the sale catalogues of special libraries and general books, must be very useful to old book-buyers in Paris; while the notices of bibliographical works, first prints of MSS., and reprints of rare editions, have a wider interest.

Among the Notes or short articles that the magazine contains, the two that have interested us most are those by M. E. Boutaric, on the works condemned, as well by the ecclesiastical, as the secular, authorities after 1520; and the short essay on the origin and first use of the word *boudoir*, from a work in preparation by M. J. Gay. The Parliament seems to have willingly followed the Theological Faculty in condemning the books of the Reformers—Luther, Calvin, Erasmus, Bullinger, Ecolampadius, Melancthon, &c.,—as well as all translations from the Bible into the *langage françois et vulgaire*: witness the next and following extracts:—

Le 1er Août, 1521, le Parlement de Paris, à la requête de la Faculté de théologie, ordonna la saisie et le dépôt au greffe de l'ouvrage intitulé *La Détermination de Luther*, icelui livre traduit de Latin en langage françois et vulgaire. 5 Février, 1526, Arrêt du Parlement défendant l'impression et la vente des livres traduits du Latin en françois tirés des saintes Ecritures.

Afterwards, at the request of the Parliament, a return is made to them of the list of books condemned by the Theological Faculty from Christmas, 1542, to the 2nd of March, 1543 (new style). This list the Parliament adopts, and enjoins the inhabitants of Aurillac to bring all such books to the *greffe* or Registry of the judge of their district, inasmuch as the bailliauges of the mountains of Auvergne are infected with "the blasphemous heretical Lutheran sect." But injunctions are not the only weapon in the Parliament's hand. One Estienne Dollet, a printer, aged 39, is accused of blasphemies, sedition, and the exposure of prohibited and condemned books; and the Parliament's judgment on him, on 2 Aug. 1546, is—

The Court has condemned, and condemns, the said prisoner Dollet, for satisfaction of the said crimes committed, and offences overt, contained in the said indictment against him brought, to be taken and led by the executioner of Justice, in a tumbril, from the said prison of the Conciergerie to the Place Maubert, where shall be prepared and fixed, in the most fit and convenient spot, a gibbet (*potence*), round which shall be made a great fire; and into this fire shall the body of the said Dollet, after having been hanged on the said gibbet, be consumed and burnt, together with his books, and his body returned and converted into cinders. And, moreover, it is to be kept in mind by the Court, that if the said Dollet shall create any scandal, and shall speak any blasphemy, his tongue shall be cut out, and burnt all alive.

Of the titles of the condemned books we give a specimen, wondering which of them poor Dollet printed or sold, and which brought him his martyr's death:—

1. An Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, drawn from Master John Calvin.
2. Thirty Psalms of David, translated by Clement Marot.
3. An Exposition of the First Epistle of St. John.
7. The very holy Prayer that Our Lord taught to His Apostles; with a Selection of some passages from the Holy Scripture.

12. The Catholic Epistle of St. James the Apostle, with a short and well-made Commentary.
20. The Simple and Fittest Way of Praying. By Martin Luther.
21. The Christian Knight. By Erasmus.
27. On the Epistle to the Hebrews. By John Ecolampadius.
40. The Psalms of David, from the Hebrew. In the French tongue.
43. Theological Common-Places. Recently Collected and Revised. By Philip Melancthon.

The proscribed books are all religious, till we come suddenly on—

64. Grandes Annales très véritables des gestes merveilleux du grand Gargantua et Pantagruel, roy des Dipsodes.

The Theological Faculty evidently knew their enemy, though he was not a blasphemous Lutheran. On the appearance of his fourth book of *Pantagruel*, they again condemn it, and on the 1st of March, 1552, obtain a decree from the Parliament forbidding its sale, for the good of the Faith and religion. But the Parliament respect the *entente cordiale* with England, for among the entries we find:—

"12 Février, 1551. Le Parlement, faisant droit à une plainte portée au Roi par l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre, condamne un écrit intitulé: Réponse du peuple Anglois à leur roy Edouard, sur certains articles qui, en son nom, lui ont été envoyés touchant la Religion." (Cette réponse avait été imprimée par Mapelain, en vertu d'une autorisation qui lui avait été accordée le 5 Décembre de l'année précédente.)

We will now leave these records of the miserable press-restrictions to which France is still in some measure subject—would to God she were free to mew her mighty youth in the air of liberty again—and turn to the brighter and sweeter theme that the *boudoir* suggests. The word is redolent of grace and refinement, the place of queenly presence, perfect wifehood, pure ennobling friendship. What does the term mean? Sad to say, "sulking or pouting place," from *bouder*, to sulk or pout. We had forgotten Master J. Howell's counsel to the nobility and gentry of Great Britain and Marchant Adventurers as well English as Dutch, that you might as well try to fit a garment on the moon for only seven-and-twenty days, as to make a word keep a fixed meaning; and confess that we did not expect that *boudoir* would have so changed. However, let us be grateful for the metamorphosis. Some "monster in human form" must first have christened his wife's room; and the beautiful nature of woman has since transformed the mocking name into a term of cherished delight. At first, the word was used as synonymous with library. A lady writes to De Paulmy, the author of the "Manuel des Châteaux," 1779,* a pretty coquettish letter, describing her "petite bibliothèque," which she afterwards calls her "charmant boudoir," where she is to do her reading, and communicate her reflections to her friend. She tells him how there are to be two bookcases, with a niche between, holding a sofa and ottoman, with cushions; how the bookcases will hold 600 volumes in 8vo. and 12mo (for she won't have any other size), and how he is to pick her out that number of romances, all different from one another; some to have beautiful sentiments, others strange facts, others an elegant style, others to make her laugh, &c. This commission the worthy bibliographer executes, and says that if his fair correspondent reads fifty volumes a year, she will have finished her 600 in twelve years; and by that time new novels will have been written, and he will send her a fresh supply. "Mais," says M. Gay,

De Paulmy comptait sans la marche des idées: douze ans après, l'année qui courait s'appelait 1792; il n'y avait plus de boudoirs, et l'on ne lisait plus de romans.

The "Annales" contain much more of interest; a fac-simile of Rabelais' signature at twenty-three; a drawing and notice of Henri de Mondeville, Philippe le Bel's Surgeon, and his manuscripts; a short announcement of M. Tarbé's edition of the Works of Blondel de Nesles, Richard the Lionheart's Minstrel; another of M. Cocheris's edition of

* The word *boudoir* is not in Richardson's Dictionary. No instance of its use earlier than Coventry Patmore's has yet been sent in for the Philological Society's Dictionary.

"La Veille," a poem of the fourteenth century from the Latin of Richard de Fournival, and a notice that the same editor will shortly produce Fournival's "Biblionomia; l'un des documents les plus intéressants à consulter pour l'histoire de la bibliographie au moyen âge." But, to our surprise, we do not find any notice of M. Hippeau's edition of "Messire Gauvain, poème de la Table Ronde," issued in April, 1862, and named in the first number of THE READER. There is, on the other hand, a reprint of a quack doctor's placard, in 1647, not quotable entire in these pages; another of a petition from a printer to the National Convention for the establishment of a printing-office for women; and another of a modern skit on dealers in autographs, winding up with—

Messieurs, j'ai des autographes
De tous temps, de tous pays,
Signatures et paraphes,
Que je vends non garantis.

We hope we have said enough to induce some book-hunters here to subscribe their eight francs a year for these *Annales*; but if they prefer to take in M. Hippeau's series of the "Poems of the Round Table" through Mr. Trübner, or any other excellent purveyor of foreign books, we shall not quarrel with their choice,—assured that either or both will well repay them for the money they expend. F.

GANOT'S PHYSICS, Experimental and Applied. Translated and Edited from the Ninth Edition by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D., F.C.S., Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics, Royal Military College, Sandhurst. London: H. Baillière. Pp. 780. 1863.

AMONG the remarkable characteristics of the age in which we live, must, without doubt, be reckoned the diligence with which physical inquiries are conducted, and the great and growing interest which has been awakened in the public mind by the brilliant discoveries of modern physical science. Nor can we wonder at this interest; for while, on the one hand, the marvel and mystery-loving sides of Man's nature have been appealed to, the requirements of his present civilization and daily life have forced him, on the other, to study deeply in Nature's workshop, and learn there the practical lessons she alone can teach. And thus the knowledge of the laws of the universe and of the facts which lie so pregnant with good to us, so thickly around us, is no longer confined to a chosen few, but somehow or other, and for some reason or another, is acquired more or less by all.

England has no cause to be ashamed of the part she has played in the history of physical science during the present century, thanks to the labours of Davy, Faraday, Grove, Tyndall, and a host of others of whom she may well be proud. The harmony of the universe, so triumphantly proclaimed by the immortal Newton, has been rendered more fully evident in our own day. Not only can we weigh our own system and the nearest members of the stellar universe with such a nicety, that the presence of an undiscovered planet and even of invisible matter is immediately detected, but we can inquire into the actual constituents of the most remote of the twinklers visible to the unassisted human eye, and, aided by the giant telescopes of modern times, behold the same great laws we see at work around us in full operation on the furthest visible fringe of creation.

And to what a sublime simplicity is science leading us, and what an exquisite poetry is there in the dry, stubborn facts of mechanics! The bodies which compose this system we have spoken of, the stars which differ one from another in glory, the outlying universes even, constitute, as it were, but the atoms of the atmosphere of space, suspended like the atoms of our own atmosphere, in that finer medium, the luminiferous ether, which, connecting atom with atom and star with star, may be likened to a harp, the cords of which, swept by the influences of such bodies as our sun, fill the universe with a music which to us men is like the key-note of life itself.

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For certain it is that all energy, all power, all physical force that we possess, is derived from the sun, whose rays, after their various correlations in this our world, and after having built up the vegetable for the support of the animal kingdom, are again radiated into space, and give place to a fresh supply; this being in a manner the food of the earth, which thus becomes another link in the chain of life, as is indeed the glorious sun himself.

But we must pass from the splendid generalizations of modern science to the book under notice, the end and aim of which is to show us the experimental deduction and application of the particular facts whence these generalizations have been derived. We must say that even in its "Errata" it bears traces of having been carefully and honestly compiled, and the result is a trustworthy one.

Mr. Atkinson, too, we take it, has done more than translate; he has attempted to keep up with the progress of science, and he has failed, from no fault of his own however, but simply in consequence of the rapid progress now being made in all branches of inquiry. Thus, although we have a chapter on the dynamical theory of heat, in which the labours of Thomson, Joule, and Rankine in this country are referred to, the researches of the former on the age of the sun's heat are not embodied. And again, in the account of Dr. Tyndall's experiments on the radiation of heat, it is stated that the absorptive effect due to the aqueous vapours present in the atmosphere is thirteen times that of dry air, a value which has been increased to ninety or one hundred times by later experiments. The assertion at page 116, that the "aneroïd barometer [it would appear that the metallic barometer is really meant] is not at all accurate," and the absence of all mention of the late balloon ascents, furnish another reminder of the progress of science; while the unanticipated results obtained by the intrepid Glaisher, so skilfully piloted through the upper air by the no less intrepid Coxwell, will furnish a brilliant chapter in future works. The chapters on light are full, and well arranged, and spectrum analysis is in its place; but here especially, we miss the finish of the illustrations, which, as a rule, are not of such a high character as those in a similar volume—a translation of Müller's "Physics"—from the same publisher.

In our opinion the chapters on optical instruments are among the most susceptible of improvement in the book, and we shall hail with delight in a future edition a departure from the stereotyped form of withholding practical information on such interesting instruments as the microscope and telescope. At pages 419 and 421 a form of microscope is described which no microscopist in England would use if he could help; whereas sufficient theoretical and practical information might have been given, in the space devoted to this subject, to have rendered this part of the book a sufficient guide for the possessor of one of the ordinary instruments.

The ten pages expended on the telescope are yet more unpractical. We read (p. 424) that a terrestrial telescope "may also be used as an astronomical telescope by using a different eye-piece. *This must have a much greater magnifying power than in the former case.*" Astronomers, however, always prefer a telescope with two glasses, because it absorbs less light." Now we do not acknowledge the "must" in the part of the sentence we have underlined: in the concluding one, we presume that by "glasses," "eye-lenses," and not "object-glasses," are meant; and that "it absorbs" should read "they reflect," for the simple reason, which should have been stated, that an astronomical eye-piece (or "power" as it is generally called, and never "ocular") consists of two lenses and a terrestrial eye-piece of four. We miss too all mention of the methods by which the powers of compound eye-pieces are determined.

Passing on from Light to Magnetism and Electricity, we find the same fulness—and, indeed, this part of the book has been com-

piled, translated, and edited in an admirable manner, although, as elsewhere, its perusal reminds us of fresh victories achieved by Sabine, De la Rive, Gassiot, Lamont, and others. Ruhmkorff's coil, and the various exquisite telegraphic arrangements of late introduced, are well described. Chapters on Meteorology and Climatology complete the work.

The book is a good one, and all who would study the rudiments of physical science will find in it much valuable information, conveniently arranged,—which, however, would be rendered much more available were indices of names and things added, especially to the more advanced students, whom, we take it, the editor hopes, and certainly deserves, to number among those who will more or less frequently refer to his work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIFE IN VANCOUVER ISLAND.

(Written in a tent on the first bridge over the Esquimalt River.)

3rd December, 1862.

THE entrance into the Straits of San Juan showed us very bold dark-green hills, rising abruptly out of the water, range after range, higher and higher, until capped by the Cascade range, of which Mount Baker is about 16,000 feet high and covered with snow,—silvery wreaths of mist rising out of the woods and joining the clouds above, which hang like a half-raised veil above the shaggy pine-clad hills,—here and there a dark inlet leading up into the distance, the whole looking wild and mysterious. Two blue wreaths of smoke rose from cottages at the entrance of the straits, snugly placed in a small bay sheltered by the pine forest on each side. Vancouver Island is, in short, the whole of it, a vast wood, with here and there a small prairie of about 200 acres.

The harbour swarms with fish,—herring, smelt, skate, &c., &c. Indians, in canoes, were catching them with a line as fast as they could throw it in, and also with a long thin stick, with nails driven into one edge of it near the end. With a swift stroke of this implement through the water they usually landed two fish in their canoes. These Indians are small and perfectly hideous; of a light brown colour, they smear their faces with a dull red, and dress in all sorts of European costumes, though some simply wear a blanket, usually as dirty as themselves.

As we had determined, on the 27th November we started at 9 o'clock a.m., with two blankets each, one billy for boiling tea, fish or potatoes, and one pannikin for drinking our tea out of, two knives, some bread and some tea. We went up the island to the N.W. on the bush road, through a perpetual forest. We could see very little scenery on account of the trees. The further we went up the country the larger they seemed to be; they were principally pine, spruce-fir, and alder. We measured some of them, and at nine feet in diameter they were very common. We passed one small prairie in fifteen miles, and numerous log-huts, and came to a small one near the ferry from Sarnach to Cowitchin (twenty miles). We had a first-rate tea at this place for one dollar—tea, ham, bread, cheese, butter, preserved cranberries, *ad lib.* As soon as we had done tea, a boat came in with a coffin containing the body of a young fellow who had been carelessly shot by his mate at the corresponding hut on the other side of the ferry. We made a bargain with the man to take us over for one and a half dollar on condition that we pulled.

It was just getting dark as we shoved off the rock, and we had a four hours' pull twenty miles across the inlet; dark fir-clad hills on every side, and the water as smooth as glass. After we had pulled for half an hour, the owner of the boat pulled up and listened, saying he thought he heard two whales blowing ahead of us. We waited a little while and then pulled away again, he meanwhile consoling us with the news that two canoes had been upset by whales the week before. After we had gone a few miles further, we had to pull up sharp to prevent the boat smashing into a rock; another time we pulled into the branches of a tree that had fallen into the water. Just as we got to the other side of the ferry, very tired and very cold, the old scoundrel lost us in among some sand-banks, and we dodged about for another hour before he could find the right one. When we got in-doors, and were having some tea and bread and butter, the old fellow said he was the only man in

the island who could have brought us through the banks (we found out afterwards that he was about the only one who would have lost himself in them). We rolled ourselves up in our blankets, and went to sleep before the roaring log fire.

In the morning we had a good breakfast of salmon and potatoes, bread and butter, and then started off towards "Chimmans." The wood was more and more dense as we proceeded. We went on till the afternoon, when we came across a log-hut. Here we thought we would have some tea, but found the owner of the hut was from home; So we lit a fire outside, made some tea, and had a little bread with it. Just as we were getting ready to continue our journey, we were saluted by the owner with a "Good day to ye, boys." (Everybody is called a "boy" here, whether he is fifteen or sixty years of age.) He invited us in, and asked us to have some supper and a shake-down, remarking at the same time that "a fellow ought to be paid for sleeping on such a floor," but such as it was we were welcome to it. The hut was like the rest, made of rough logs, with a fire-place of logs built out at one end. The inside of the fireplace had a thick lining of clay to prevent its burning. The "floor" was the cold ground, with some fern in one corner for sleeping on. He soon had a splendid fire,—that did for candle and fire both,—with salmon and ham frying, and tea boiling, besides potatoes,—and before long we were engaged upon as hearty a tea as I ever had.

After tea he asked us many questions, and told us the story of his life,—how he was a confirmed backwoodsman,—how he had very nearly lost his life by hanging in Texas, when taken by a party of horse in search of Abolitionists. He was at one time a well-sinker, then a Mississippi boatman, then a mason, and finally here he was in the backwoods of Vancouver Island, working hard and quite happy. The only thing that bothered him was his loneliness, and he couldn't quite make up his mind whether to keep a dog or take unto himself a wife, but after mature deliberation he thought he would be safer with the former. He was a genuine specimen of the backwoodsman, kind-hearted, happy-go-lucky. He took half his fern from his bed and spread it out for us. Rolling ourselves up in our blankets, we watched the pine-wood burning till we fell asleep.

In the morning our friend made us a great fire to start with (nothing can be done here without a great fire), and gave us just such a breakfast as the tea the night before. After leaving him, we passed by numerous log-huts, through one or two small prairies, till we came to a trail, down to a village of the "Chimmans," among which Indian tribe we intended sleeping that night. The trail went through about the most dense, wet, mossy forest I ever saw, and when we got to the village, the houses stank so abominably, and looked so villainously dirty, that, notwithstanding our curiosity to have some Indian experience, we preferred, after buying some salmon and spuds, to take up our abode in an unfinished hut in the damp wood.

We grilled our fish, boiled our potatoes, and made our tea, the darkies peering in upon us through the chinks in the hut,—which we had tried to render as wind-proof as possible, making the fire in the middle to keep the damp out,—and slept in our blankets before the fire on some logs. In the morning we were aroused by the Indians wanting to sell us some more fish. After breakfast an object came in and squatted itself down in front of the fire. It only wore a blanket, a very dirty one. We couldn't tell whether it was a lady or a gentleman for a long time, but we made it out to be the latter, for as we went away it got up, shouldered a woodman's axe, and proceeded to fell a tree for firewood. These Indians are about the ugliest, dirtiest wretches you can conceive.

We slept that night at a log-hut near to where we had slept the night before. There were four people in the hut, two brothers, D—s, to whom the hut belonged, and the others, men who had settlements near, and were assisting the D—s to clear their land, in return for which the D—s would help them in the same way.

In the morning we started for Cowitchin. Just before we reached it, we met the Somenos Indians returning from mass. There is a priest at Cowitchin, and most of the Indians about are Roman Catholics. Some of them cut very strange figures. One fellow was dressed out with a white shirt, got up in first-class style, trousers and a sleeved waistcoat, only the sleeves had been cut short in order to show the perfect get-up of the wristbands. Another had turned out in an old naval officer's suit, another in a pilot-coat and trousers, another in a red woollen knitted jacket and a red comforter to match; then came by two old fellows with inverted baskets on their heads, dirty blankets on their bodies, earrings,

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and rings (Brummagem) on their fingers. It was utterly impossible to distinguish the sex of these folk.

We reached Cowitchin again, had a shake-down on the floor, and in the morning started on the water once more. After landing on the other side, and having a good late dinner, we sauntered down to the bay, and had a quiet hour watching the wild fowl dodging about, the Indians returning in their canoes to the village half a mile off, and last, not least, the sun setting behind some hills across the bay.

Next morning we returned to Victoria, having been just a week out.

MISCELLANEA.

ALL London seems to be going mad with loyal curiosity on the subject of the entry of the Princess Alexandra, although sight-seers at the West-end may esteem themselves fortunate if they gain much more than a glimpse of the Princess. Such is the demand for vantage-ground, that sixty guineas have been asked for a drawing-room floor in St. James's Street, and fifteen guineas for each of the windows above.

THE annual *soirée* of the Photographic Society was held on Friday, 20th March. The rooms were quite full, and the works exhibited showed a marked improvement on preceding years. The instantaneous photographs of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Stuart Wortley, and the enlarged views,—a process by which the human head can be photographed two or three times the size of life,—were amongst the most interesting features of the exhibition. It was remarked as no mean proof of the comprehensive requirements of photography, that in the entire cycle of the sciences, there was not one unrepresented in the collection displayed. Some discussion took place concerning the patent for carbon printing, taken out by Mr. John Pouncey, of Dorchester, the general opinion being that his specimens lack clearness of outline, and delicacy of tone.

AN exhibition of ancient and modern wood carving will be held in the rooms of the Society of Arts in the month of June next. The Society of Wood-Carvers have applied to the Council of the Society of Arts for aid in promoting the art of wood-carving in this country, and the Council have not only agreed to lend their rooms for the exhibition, but to offer the Society's silver medal, and to make a grant of £30, on condition of the Society of Wood-Carvers adding £15, as a fund for prizes. The joint sum of £45 will be thus awarded to the most meritorious exhibitors:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Human figure in alto or bas-relief. Animals or natural foliage may be used as accessories:—

- 1st Prize of £8, and the Society's silver medal.
- 2nd Prize of £4.
- 3rd Prize of £3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Animal or still life. Fruit, flowers, or natural foliage may be used as accessories:—

- 1st Prize of £8.
- 2nd Prize of £4.
- 3rd Prize of £3.

THIRD DIVISION.

Natural foliage, fruit, or flowers, or conventional ornaments in which grotesque figures or animals may form accessories, preference being given where the work is of an applied character for ordinary decorative purposes, as representing commercial value:—

- 1st Prize of £8.
- 2nd Prize of £4.
- 3rd Prize of £3.

Employers or private owners may be exhibitors, but *bond fide* workmen only can receive prizes. Seven judges are to be appointed, four of whom will be selected by the Society of Arts, and three by the Society of Wood-Carvers.

THE Abbé Moigno, whose name is favourably known as the editor of "Cosmos," has ceased to be connected with that periodical, and is now conducting another ("Les Mondes") of similar character but wider scope. The new journal appears to be full of promise, is printed on good paper, and contains excellent illustrations. Concurrently with the publication of its weekly parts is issued a supplement, wherein pure science only is dealt with, but the purchase of this supplement is left to the option of subscribers.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE are about to publish a translation of the narrative of M. Pietrowski's

"Escape from Siberia," already reviewed in our columns, which is stated to have been prepared under the express sanction of the author, and to be more complete than the one published already by Messrs. Longmans.

THE new story by Miss Braddon, "Eleanor's Victory," which is to commence forthwith in *Once a Week*, will be published on completion by Messrs. Tinsley and Co. The dramatised version of "Lady Audley's Secret," by the same authoress, is to be produced at St. James's Theatre on Saturday next; her "Aurora Floyd," already announced in this column as under a course of "adaptation" for the stage, has, it appears, occupied the attention of two gentlemen, simultaneously. Mr. Cheltnam is preparing a drama founded upon this novel, for the Princess's Theatre; while Mr. Benjamin Webster, Junior, is performing the same task for the New Adelphi. At the latter theatre, the character of the heroine will be played by Miss Avonia Jones.

MR. EDMUND YATES is adding several new features to his Entertainment at the Egyptian Hall. The song of *Le Postillon de Ma'me Ablou*, with the English dialogue, written by the late Mr. Albert Smith, is being sung nightly, with marked success, by Mr. Harold Power. The *Times*, in commenting upon this song, conjectured, that although familiar to the private friends of Mr. Albert Smith, it had never been heard by the London public until revived by Mr. Power. The critic probably overlooked the fact that the "Overland Mail" was delivered, in the first instance, two or three times at Willis's Rooms, albeit to scanty audiences, and the *Postillon* song was, we believe, always included in that entertainment. Mr. Yates's *Jack Bagot*, "the funny man," is a practical joker of the Theodore Hook school, whose eccentricities appear to take a more varied and extravagant turn each time he is introduced to the public. The concluding song, wherein the topics of the day are humorously discussed, has been entirely re-written.

THE compulsory registration of letters containing coin has been hitherto confined to correspondence passing through, or posted in, London. There has been a marked diminution in Post-office robberies since its adoption, and the system has worked so well that it is now proposed to extend it generally throughout the country.

THE extensive Oriental collection of the late William Russell, Esq., will be offered for sale by Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Co., on Monday next and following days. This collection includes rare porcelain, lacquer, an old egg-shell service from the Beckford collection, bronzes, enamels, Venetian glass, terra-cotta, Etruscan ware, and carvings. Among the bronzes is a square vase, said to date about 1200 years before the Christian era. Both the lacquer and the enamels include specimens from the Summer Palace at Pekin; and much of the porcelain is of the *Sioum-te* period of the Ming dynasty. This sale will also include some rare varieties of old Salopian coloured ware, and specimens of Della Robbia, Majolica, Palissy, and Bottscher ware.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE will sell the pictures of the same gentleman on Friday next. They are eighty-nine in number, and include works by Guido, Cuyp, Watteau, Teniers, Correggio, Rubens, Velasquez, Tintoretto, Van Dyck, Hogarth, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fuseli, Opie, and Stothard. This fine collection will be on view on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next.

OTHER important picture sales are announced by Messrs. Christie. On Saturday, 14th March, the remaining works of the late Mr. Abraham Solomon, including his "Drowned, Drowned," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1860, and for which the £100 premium was awarded at Liverpool, will be offered for sale: also, original sketches and studies for his principal pictures, and a small collection of the French and English schools, comprising examples by Augustus Egg, Elmore, W. P. Frith, Newton, Phillip, and others.

On the following Saturday, some cabinet pictures belonging to J. F. Sharpin, Esq., will be sold. "The Critic," by A. Elmore, "The Magdalene," by W. Etty, "The Artist at Seville," by J. Phillip, "A View on the Rhine," by D. Roberts, are among the list.

ONE of the most important picture sales of the season will however take place in April next, when the Collection of the late Elkanah Bicknell, Esq., is to be brought to the hammer. Modern English art is largely represented in this magnificent collection, which includes nine works of the late J. W. M. Turner, two Gainsboroughs, and many of the *chef d'œuvres* of Roberts, Webster, Stanfield, Sir Edwin

Landseer, Collins, Sir A. W. Calcott, Leslie, Frost, as well as specimens of Creswick, Dyce, Etty, Hart, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Lee, Stothard, Uwins, Witherington, Cooper, Danby, and many others.

THE interesting exhibition of Indian arms and armour, now on view in the Indian Court of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, will be removed at the end of March. This collection was formed by Major-General Codrington during a long residence in India, and is to be sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Co.; as is also the Indian Collection of the late Earl Canning, on Monday, March 16th, and following days. The Canning Collection comprises an assemblage of armour and arms, much of which is richly inlaid with gold; vases and cups in green and white jade; inlaid marble work from Agra; a set of chairs, sofa, and a screen (twenty-five feet long) of white marble; a large tent of Cashmere cloth, with embroidered borders, the poles covered with silver; and Japanese and Chinese curiosities and cabinets.

WHILST the King of Prussia's vagaries are causing the Berliners to withhold from his Majesty all signs of recognition when he appears in the streets, and offering the Emperor of the French an unlooked-for opportunity of conciliating popular favour anew, it appears that the Napoleonic project of a "Royaume Arabe" has been received by the Europeans of Algeria with universal disgust and dismay.

GERMAN papers state that the Emperor of Austria is in treaty with the Swiss Government for the purpose of the ancient *Stammburg* of his family, the old castle of Hapsburg, situated on the right bank of the river Aar, in the canton of Aargau. Hapsburg has been in ruins for years, inhabited only by owls, and now and then by thieves and vagrants. Kaiser Francis Joseph I., it is said, has lately given much time to historical studies, and has taken to investigate the history of his family, with a view of adding in his own person to the list of royal authors.

THE German historical painter, A. von Kotzebue, is engaged at this moment, by order of Czar Alexander, on a series of pictures illustrating Russian history. His first painting is nearly ready, and represents the "defeat of the Swedish army at Narva by Peter the Great." Unfortunately, as a dry matter of fact, it was Peter who was defeated at Narva, and not Charles XII. and his Swedes.

AN interesting contribution to the sources of Bohemian history and Slavonic literature in general, is being prepared for the press by Professor Gindely, of Prague, under the title, "Monumenta Historia Bohemica." The cost of the work, which is very considerable, is borne by public subscription.

THE theory of a new "law of storms" has been brought forward by Lieutenant Andran, of the Royal Marine of the Netherlands. It is based on long observations, and said to be exceedingly simple. The little work, which has created a great sensation in Holland, has just been translated into German by Dr. Prestel, and published in Petermann's "Geographischen Mittheilungen."

ART.

ABOUT PORTRAIT PAINTING— GEORGE WATTS.

THE gradual but certain decay of portraiture in the English school of painting is a very remarkable fact. A practical, truth-loving people, we have never taken kindly to the grand legendary Italian art, developed under the Papal sway. The art of the Low Countries, as set forth in huge altar-pieces inspired by the Roman Catholic Church, has had even less effect upon our sympathies. Michael Angelo is only a name in England. But for the cartoons, Raphael would be no more; and if, as a people, we love and value these matchless works, it is because they represent facts and not myths; whilst each one of them tells its story most clearly, simply, and completely; so that a little child, who has once been told the Gospel records, would need no further help to comprehend their meaning. Every other great painter is either unknown to the people, or known only through his great historical portraits. Titian, Giorgione, Paris Bordone, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Murillo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Vandyck, Holbein, are all especially

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known in England as portrait-painters. Holbein and Vandyck, under Henry VIII. and Charles I., were almost naturalized Englishmen; and although the latter is reported to have said that he painted in England *pour sa cuisine*, his English portraits are probably the greatest productions of his life.

The English people have, for centuries, almost identified the art of painting with portraiture, and to this day, except amongst a very few people, specially cultivated in the right understanding of this abstruse art, portraiture is looked upon as its only worthy expression. We cannot, therefore, be surprised that the greatest masters of the English school have hitherto been portrait-painters. A portrait is emphatically the statement of a fact. A conventional Holy Family of the greatest master is a myth of the Roman Church. That the working people of England believe in the portrait, and do not believe in the myth, was patent to every one who watched the eager crowds of artisans in the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester about the portraits by Velasquez, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and the long series of historical portraits on either side of the nave, while the Italian religious subjects were generally deserted, or at best elicited but faint sympathy.

The domestic affections and habits of Englishmen have probably had also a great share in the direction which the art has taken in this country. We love to have the portraits of the living, and have a deep yearning for and set a high value upon any fair representation of those who have been taken from us. Such a people surely should have produced great portrait painters, and at one time we did. Reynolds and Gainsborough take their places amongst the greatest masters. We have seen lately, in the International Exhibition, what a splendour shone forth from the works of these painters and their contemporaries, who founded the English School. We have fallen away from this glory. Why? And what have we got in the place of it? The art of Reynolds and Gainsborough died with them. A faint reflection of it still gleamed in the portraits of Opie, Romney, Raeburn, Hoppner, and Jackson. These were all good painters, and their art was sound and healthy. The wrong direction taken by subsequent English portrait painters cannot be attributed to their teaching. It is chiefly, perhaps, to be ascribed to their renowned successor, Sir Thomas Lawrence, who, after the most splendid career on record of any English painter, was borne to his grave in St. Paul's, peers of the realm being his pall-bearers, while the line of streets from Somerset House, where his body was laid in state, to St. Paul's churchyard, was closed to traffic, and the ground kept clear by cavalry. There was an aristocratic, almost a public mourning for him, who with great endowments, fine taste, and an innate sense of beauty, author too of some undeniably fine works—as, for example, the portrait of Pius VII.—yet bequeathed to English art all that was meretricious, conventional, and bad. His successors, blinded by his fame, and destitute of his genius, sought to reproduce the faults which the taste he had vitiated pronounced to be excellences. The glory of Reynolds and Gainsborough was for the time obscured. Lawrence's imitators represent the most degraded period of English portraiture, an eclipse from which it is now happily re-appearing. We gladly welcome a healthier insight and a renewed strength; while we are rubbing our eyes with amazement at the fact that a generation has hardly yet passed away who held Lawrence to be the greatest portrait painter in the world.

But putting aside for the moment the portraits of one distinguished painter, we are still far removed from excellence. Grant's portrait is a clever, suggestive sketch, admirable as far as it goes, and inoffensively innocent of colour. Sant goes further, and, comparing him with most of his contemporaries, he should take a high place; but, comparing him with Reynolds, he wants

both colour and quality in the highest sense. Boxall's work is the most earnest; and it is distinguished by fine qualities, not attainable without great study and self-sacrifice; but his range is limited, and we do not remember an instance of his having successfully coped with a large picture,—with such full-length portraits as Reynolds continued to produce till blindness struck him in his latter days. Watson Gordon, who has founded his practice on the model of Raeburn, may probably be placed at the head of all. He seizes character truly, expresses himself honestly and to the point in all his work, and understands the management of a large picture, which, under his treatment, assumes completeness and balance. We find no very high quality in his work, but a fine and wisely-applied experience. These are the four chief accepted portrait-painters of the day, and they bring to their work the experience acquired in their practice, which has been almost entirely confined to portraiture.

Now let us see what kind of portrait a great painter can give us, whose experience has been gathered from a larger realm of practice, and who, besides, has been capable of appropriating the experience of the mighty dead. George Watts is an acknowledged English painter; and this means far more than an English portrait-painter. To the public he is known chiefly by the cartoons and frescoes by which, when a very young man, he startled the art-world at the great competition at Westminster Hall, and by the noble fresco in the hall of Lincoln's Inn. His life has been devoted to the production of large compositions of infinite difficulty; in other words, to High Art. The most retiring of English painters, his works are best known to the kindred spirits who, themselves the greatest and best, have sought him out, and claimed him as one of themselves. We must never lose sight of the fact, that the greatest portraits have been painted by those artists whose experience has been acquired in a larger field of art. When Raphael or Titian painted a portrait, they brought to their work and infused into it the experience gained in producing such works as the Stanze of the Vatican, or the Assumption and Peter Martyr of Venice. Bringing higher qualities to his task than our ordinary portrait-painters—able to choose his subjects, and declining to submit his judgment to the whims or taste of his sitters, we might in like manner expect, with Mr. Watts, to find a noble result. And we do find in his portraits a large style, a solemnity of colour, and, above all, that fine insight which, in the portrait of Tennyson, shows us the poet; in that of Gladstone, the statesman; in that of Sir John Lawrence, the administrator and soldier.

These portraits have never been equalled in England. They have been surpassed in Italy only by the greatest masters, and by those chiefly through that mastery of the mechanism of painting which seems to be lost to us, and failing which, both Turner and Watts equally suffer whenever the comparison with their predecessors is instituted. It may be said, however, that the very latest portraits of Watts are distinguished by a Venetian quality of colour, which goes far to modify their only weakness. It has been reported that the painter contemplates presenting his historical portraits to the nation: a splendid gift to that posterity to which in perfect confidence we commit his fame.

MUSIC.

THE MONDAY CONCERTS.

THESE have been as interesting as usual during the past month: so interesting, that to notice each in detail would demand more space than the READER can spare for the purpose. But a few pieces deserve special mention.

Spohr's Nonetto has now been played twice, and each time has delighted a crowded

audience. It is a capital example of the composer's style. An Ottetto, three double quartets, and this piece, attest Spohr's predilection for the occasional employment of a small band in chamber music; but in so using extended means he never forgot the true limits of the style in which he was writing. Some who have essayed to write on the same model have succeeded only in producing the effect of a small and weak orchestra. Young and ambitious composers are apt to fail in this particular; while affecting to write a nonett or ottett, they in fact produce a symphony *en petit*. A composition of this class, which will be in the recollection of most members of the Musical Society as having been played at a concert of last season, was an example in point. But Spohr never wanders, however many instruments he has in hand, out of the domain of chamber-music properly so called. He keeps to the quartett form. He does not seek for symphonic effects, nor does he eke out his movements by showy solos with common-place accompaniments. The writing is always *concertante*; every instrument being treated (subject to its special peculiarities) as of nearly equal dignity. In the Nonetto the instruments are, a stringed quartett, a trio of reeds, a flute, and a horn. These are nearly the constituents of a full orchestra; but there is nothing in the treatment, whatever there may be in the melodic ideas, to remind the listener of the "Power of Sound" Symphony. Some may object that the distinction here pointed out is an arbitrary one. "Whatever mechanical force is used," it may be said, "let it be used so as to produce the maximum of effect." This plea might hold if we could shake off the results of association and comparison. A septett and a symphony have many elements in common: such musical effects as depend on the succession and interweaving of melodies, "play of tone," modulation, rhythm, &c., are obtained as well in one as the other. What the symphony can, and the septett cannot give, is the effect resulting from the introduction of a new element of variety, namely, variety of *force*, a perpetually changing distribution of *masses*. If such distribution of masses is attempted in the septett, the listener detects the intention, and instinctively compares the effect with his familiar recollections of infinitely greater effects of the same kind obtained by the full orchestra; the result is, of course, a sense of complete failure. The due relation between means and ends is probably one of those laws which a great inventive genius never thinks about at all, but obeys unconsciously. When stated in words, it appears too simple to be reasoned about; its violation, nevertheless, but too often leads to the waste of otherwise valuable effort.

Spohr generally found happier melodies than those which he employed as themes in the Nonetto. These are by no means so seizing, so fascinating, as, for example, the subjects used in the double-quartet in E, the greatest favourite of those played at the Monday Concerts. But even when Spohr is weakest in invention, he is strong in artistic treatment. No writer shows better what can be achieved by knowledge and sensibility, even with a comparatively small admixture of the celestial fire of genius. Slightly dull as are the tunes of the Nonett, they are handled so delicately, yet with such luxuriant grace of adornment, clothed with so much tranquil beauty, that we are forced to confess that we are listening, if not to a great genius, at least to a consummate artist. The opening movement is the most graceful of all; excepting one little fugal point, it is an unbroken flow of contenting, if not captivating, melody. The *scherzo* is on a very characteristic though not very interesting minor theme. It has two trios, both very charming; the one written for the stringed band, with a brilliant part for the first violin (played to perfection by M. Sainton); the other a de-

* As the Mathematicians say, another "independent variable."

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lightful bit of harmony for the wind instruments. The *adagio* is one of those long-drawn strains so characteristic of the composer, full of rich but rather minutely worked modulation. M. Saindon again distinguishes himself here, not least by the absence of that excessive use of the slur to which even great players are sometimes tempted by Spohr's music. The subject of the *finale* is a theme of a kind which it is scarcely possible to conceive of as originating in the ear or mind of the writer. It must have been born of a manipulation of the fingers, a piece of musical mosaic, with intervals appreciable more easily by the eye than the ear. Yet the movement is spirited and vigorous, a not unworthy close to a great work. Like all that precedes it, it is most excellently played, the party being composed of the leading professors of the respective instruments. Among players such as Messrs. Pratten, Lazarus, Piatti, and their fellows, it is quite impossible to single out any for exceptional eulogy. Repeated performance, which the work deserves, will add to its already splendid execution the perfect finish and freedom which only come from intimate familiarity with the music.

Schubert's Quintett in C (two violoncellos), another novelty, has been again played with success. This is a work of great length, but full of interest. It is distinguished by a certain wayward, dreamy, pathetic tone, which is singularly captivating, though it degenerates occasionally into foggy or prolixity. The *scherzo* and *trio* suggest the fancy of a village "festa" with the episode of a funeral dirge. The *adagio*, too, fixes itself in the recollection by a sort of strange dialogue, in which the long tones of the bows are answered by the sharp twang of the *pizzicato* in a weird mysterious manner. Altogether a most picturesque work.

On the same night with this was played a pianoforte quartett of Mozart (in G minor), which is to be ranked among the grandest inspirations of the master. Its luminous beauty seemed to be felt all the more strongly after the comparative dimness of the Schubert. But one might heap epithet on epithet, and fail in describing this magnificent work as it deserves. Though played at the end of a long concert, it was evidently felt to be the most exhilarating as well as the most powerful piece of the evening.

Hummel's *Septuor* in D minor (not the "Military") and Molique's stringed Quartett in B flat have also been played within the last fortnight. The former work is sufficiently familiar, but must be mentioned if only for the sake of noting, as one among many merits of Madame Goddard's always welcome playing, the perfect rhythmical steadiness with which she leads the piece.

The Quartett is remarkable as one of the few pieces of contemporary chamber music which have taken their places in the rank of classical works. It has become known to the musical public through repeated performance at the Musical Union and private quartet concerts. It is now accepted by the larger audience of St. James's Hall as not unfit to be played after Beethoven and Spohr. Honour to M. Molique for giving us such a pleasant proof of the emptiness of the complaint that there is no audience for sterling new music! This and many other instances (Mr. Sullivan's *Tempest* is one) prove that what is worthy of recognition is not long in meeting with it. Those who have watched M. Molique's career as a composer must listen with interest to everything he produces, not because he never writes poorly—that is more than could be said of the greatest geniuses—but because the excellent judgment he has always shown is a guarantee that he would give to the world only his solidest and best work. If one might presume to make a request in such a matter, it would be to ask M. Molique to write more works like the Quartett in B flat, in place of spending his strength upon great sacred dramas. An Oratorio like "Abraham" demands such immense means for its adequate performance,

that, to have any chance of living, it must not merely be a great work (as that undoubtedly is) but stand on a very high pinnacle of greatness—a glory given to but a very few products of man's art. But chamber-music, such as M. Molique can write, will be a source of pleasure whenever and wherever four adequate executants can be got together; the art, at least, must advance or retrograde prodigiously before this can cease to be the case.

R. B. L.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE "ARMOURER OF NANTES."—Mr. Balfe's new opera is having a successful run at Covent Garden. As an appendix to our remarks of last week, which referred chiefly to the music, we may add here a few notes on the execution of the piece. Miss Pyne's singing one can but praise without reserve. Her two ballads, "Oh, would that my heart" (a true gem of melody), and "There's one who reared me, loved me," are just fitted to bring out the golden beauty of her voice and the exquisite purity of her singing. The last and simplest of the two will become probably the most popular bit in the opera. Her concluding show-piece, a conventional bit of writing in waltz time, in the style of Signor Ardit's "Bacio," is, of course, capitally done, but it is not worthy of Mr. Balfe. Of Mr. Harrison's share in the performance it is not so easy to speak. As an actor he has many and great merits; but of his singing—what can be said but that it utterly defies all criticism—or that it is not singing at all? Miss Hiles's usefulness is apparently somewhat marred by a tendency to sing out of tune. The best singers in the world will occasionally make slips in this respect, just as the fingers of the most intelligent pianist will sometimes hit a wrong key; but if the tendency threatens to become habitual it indicates a defect in the mechanical training of the voice. It would be unfair, however, to say of so inexperienced a singer as Miss Hiles, that the occasional shortcoming is anything more than study and practice will remove. She acts throughout with earnestness and intelligence. Mr. Santley's singing is of course irreproachable. No baritone, certainly, known to the present generation, has ever exhibited so pure a vocal style in combination with such signal natural gifts. While he and Miss Pyne continue upon the boards of Covent Garden, any performance of any opera will be worth listening to. Mr. Mellon, however, evidently does not trust to this. His band and chorus are a credit alike to himself and the management. Mr. Weiss is in excellent voice, and singing with his accustomed care. His principal ballad, "Truth and duty," wins the nightly honour of an encore. Mr. Aynsley Cook has a small part to play, that of the jailor, but plays it right well. The lively burden of his single song, "Jingle jangle, clink, clank, clank," creates quite a little sensation every time it is heard.

MR. H. PHILLIPS, the baritone, so well known to the last generation, closed a forty years' career as a public singer by a farewell concert on Wednesday night, at St. James's Hall. Mr. Reeves joined him in Brahms's old duett, "All's well." Mrs. Merest, the Maria Hawes of former days, contributed to the interest of the evening by singing a piece from Méhul's *Joseph*, in the large and clear style for which she was so famous. The appearance of these two singers suggested a recollection of the Birmingham Festival of 1846, when they sang, for the first time, the bass and contralto parts in *Etijah*.

"DEEPER and deeper still," that grandest of all recitatives, with the air which it introduces, "Waft her angels," from *Jephtha*, is to be sung by Mr. Sims Reeves at the Popular Concert on Monday.

THE "Egmont" of Beethoven (the music written to illustrate Goethe's play), is to be performed to-day at the Crystal Palace, entire.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

MARCH 2 to 7.

MONDAY.—Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY.—Mr. Ransford's Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY.—Mrs. Lonsdale Thémars's Evening Concert, Hanover Square Rooms.

THURSDAY.—Mr. Leslie's "Grand Concert" (Sims Reeves, Mme. Goddard, Mendelssohn's Military Overture, &c.), St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY.—Crystal Palace Concert (P).

SCIENCE.

ARTIFICIAL illumination, so admirably discoursed upon by Professor Frankland at the Royal Institution, as will be seen in another column, is a subject of great interest at the present time, when at length we seem about to reap the rich results which the ever to be lamented Charles Mansfield had almost within his grasp, when he met with his untimely death.

In a lecture delivered in the same theatre in April 1849, Mansfield called attention to Benzole, a hydrocarbon spirit, "one of the numerous offspring of the union of hydrogen and carbon, born . . . in coal-tar," coal-tar itself being a "species of the genus tar," and formed by the bituminous fermentation of certain kinds of coal. In this lecture common air charged with the vapour of benzole, was used, as a substitute for coal-gas, for artificial light; the apparatus used consisting of a closed copper vessel containing a few ounces of benzole, furnished with two tubes, one of which entered it and dipped into the liquid, another passing simply from the top of the vessel and leading to the burner, the other tube being attached to a gas-holder, which was fitted with a pair of bellows. A temperature of about 63° was required, however, to enable the air to take up of the benzole sufficient to maintain a brilliant light. This difficulty was overcome in a masterly manner by the introduction of a "thermostat," by which a small jet was made to regulate its own supply.

Since Mansfield's time, the discovery of the oil wells in the New World has proved a fruitful source of hydrocarbons, and petroleum gas has been extensively introduced into New York, and several American cities. The following analysis of it is taken from the *Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada* :—

Hydrocarbons reducible by bromine	18
Carbonic oxide	3
acid	2
Hydrogen and other gases	77
	100

And while the light from ordinary gas ranges from that given out by 13 to 19 candles, the average intensity of the petroleum gas is equal to the light of 27·48 candles, and can be made to reach that of 36 if required, the cost being 50 per cent. of the ordinary gas.

More recently than this, a M. Mongruel has laid before several scientific societies in France, and has, we believe, patented there and in this country, an invention which, strikingly resembling Mansfield's in many respects, is superior to it, being more simple, as the hydrocarbon employed is volatile at all temperatures, and no "thermostat" is required. In M. Mongruel's generator, the mass of the liquid is inclosed hermetically in an upper chamber, whence it descends by a small tube to form a thin sheet on the bottom of a lower one, where the vaporization is effected. As this tube is closed when a sufficient supply of the liquid is in the lower chamber, a constant level, and consequently a constant supply of vapour, are maintained; and more than this, the mass of the liquid held in reserve is not impoverished, being sheltered from all contact with the gaseous currents.

Both ordinary gas and atmospheric air can be used with this apparatus; the former taking up a small quantity of the liquid, and increasing much in brilliancy; the latter (being free from all hydrocarbons) taking up the liquid greedily, and becoming much more brilliant than gas itself.

The following are the results of some very careful experiments, some of which we have ourselves witnessed. Ordinary gas passed over photogen—the name given to this liquid—increases in illuminating powers from 314 to 334 per cent., a great reduction in the quantity of gas consumed taking place at the same time. If no increase of light is required there is a saving of sixty per cent. with an Argand and of seventy-five per cent. with a fish-tail burner. Atmospheric air passed over photogen at the rate of one cubic foot per hour

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will produce a light equal in brilliancy to that given by ten sperm candles. The consumption of photogen when gas is passed over it, and made to produce the light of ten candles, is at the rate of 1.4 gallon to 1000 cubic feet of gas. These experiments, for the general accuracy of which we can vouch, show the great value of this new invention, from which great results are to be anticipated; while practically, no better proof of this can be given than the manner in which the most gentle breath is shown by M. Mongruel to form a sufficient wick on which this most brilliant and safe light may be burnt.

STELLA-SPECTRA form the subject of a paper by Mr. Rutherford in *Silliman's American Journal* for January, and certainly sufficient differences exist between the spectra as given by him and mapped by Donati to cause us to look forward with impatience for the results obtained by Mr. Huggins and Dr. Miller in this country. Many of the lines seen by Donati—in Sirius and Rigel, for instance—were not seen by Mr. Rutherford, evidently in consequence of the smaller instrument employed; but he has recorded bands in the spectra of Jupiter and the Moon, which do not exist in the solar spectrum; those in Jupiter being situated between D and C, and in the Moon between G and F, the line G not being represented.

DURING the combustion of the organic hydrocarbons there is produced, besides water and carbonic acid, some sensible traces of nitrate of ammonia. Schoenbein had already remarked the formation of this salt when phosphorus was burnt in damp air. Bohlig, confirming the experiments of Schoenbein (in the *Annalen der Chemie*, by Wohler, January, 1863), has obtained it in making pass through a small quantity of water some air charged with ozone. The nitrogen contained in the nitrate of ammonia was evidently furnished by the air, and the hydrate of ammonia resulted from the decomposition of water. The following is a *résumé* of the results obtained by Bohlig:—1st. Ordinary atmospheric air and pure rain-water always contain nitrate of ammonia; but one never meets with a carbonate having the same base. 2nd. Nitrate of ammonia is always produced during combustion in air, as well as in all circumstances where ozone finds itself in contact with the nitrogen of the air.

THE INUNDATION OF THE NILE, the cause of which is still a puzzle, in spite of Sir R. Murchison's theory connecting it with the discharge of the water from Lake Nyanza, is ascribed by Mr. Ferrel of the American Nautical Almanac Office to the rain-belt girdling the earth near the equator where the north-east and south-east trade-winds meet. This belt is not stationary, but vibrates with the seasons nearly 1,000 miles in latitude, its width, range of vibration, and amount of rain-fall being considerably modified by the conformation of the land and water. Hence, in South America, where the rainy belt occupies its most northern position early in August, the Orinoco receives an immense amount of rain, and an inundation takes place, most felt at the mouth of the river in September. In like manner, when the belt occupies its most southern position the Amazon overflows. The inundation of the Nile, Mr. Ferrel ascribes to a similar cause, the rain-belt lying, from May to November, between 5° and 17° north lat., where is situated the great water-shed drained by the Blue Nile and its tributaries, and several important feeders of the White Nile. On this hypothesis, the maximum being about the 1st of August, the flood would have two months to descend the river, which accords much more nearly with what we know of the velocity of swollen rivers generally, than the seven months required by Sir R. Murchison. The rain-belt is mostly south of the equator from November to May, and the source of the Nile or of one of its tributaries must extend into this belt during this season, else the river, flowing more than a thousand miles through a rainless district without a tributary, could not be supplied with water.

THE NEBULA OF ORION, which is now by the way so well situated for observation, is, we learn, to form the subject of an elaborate forthcoming memoir by Professor Bond, who has been observing it closely for the last fourteen years, and latterly in the great Clark object-glass of 18½ inches' aperture. Many of our readers will doubtless call to mind his beautiful drawing of it, published in the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," which is second only to Sir John Herschel's. The spiral structure of the nebula, which has lately been distinctly visible in the magnificent instrument we have named, and the change of its appearance, will doubtless be among the interesting facts to be deduced from the observations.

AT THE LAST SITTING of the Academy of Sciences of Munich, Baron Liebig made a very interesting communication relative to some experiments made with a new apparatus—manufactured chiefly at the expense of the King of Bavaria—for detecting and measuring the existence of oxygen in various bodies. The experiments Baron Liebig stated, had proved clearly that oxygen is not only evolved from the atmosphere by plants, but also, in tolerably large quantities, by the decomposition of water in the body of flesh-eating animals. Baron Liebig thinks that the knowledge of this fact will throw quite a new light on the hitherto but imperfectly understood process of nutrition and digestion.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ABSTRACTS OF PROCEEDINGS.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, February 11th. — Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., in the Chair.

THE report of the Council on the exhibition of the MSS. from Mr. Mayer's museum at Liverpool, which had been unrolled and deciphered by M. Simonides, was read, condemning in the strongest terms the whole of them, and pointing out many reasons why it was impossible that they could belong to the period to which M. Simonides assigned them. It was considered that there was a similarity between the handwriting of MSS. professing to be of very different dates, such as could not be the result of accident—that letters, centuries apart in age, were found blended in the same MS., occasionally even in the same word;—that forms of Greek letters occasionally occurred which such palaeographers as Sir F. Madden, Mr. Birch and Mr. Bond had never noticed in any other Greek MS.; and that, in some instances, the colour of the papyrus was altogether different from that invariably met with in the case of those which bear Greek inscriptions. It was further remarked that papyri differing in date of more than one thousand years, had, in some cases, been joined together to make one piece, and that they were, with one exception, fastened down in such a manner as to render it impossible to ascertain what the back of the papyrus was like; and whether it had borne writing or not. One papyrus only was subjected to minute examination, the glass case, which surmounted it, having been removed, and this one Mr. Goodwin, with the consent of all the Egyptian scholars who had had the opportunity of looking at it, pronounced to be a forgery of the most palpable character. Mr. Goodwin showed that the papyrus in question had once borne a hieratic inscription, such as are often found in mummies, and containing a formula resembling in many respects the fragments of the "Book of the Dead," published by Lepsius, Brugsch, and others. The upper portion of the writing on this papyrus had then been obliterated—as Mr. Goodwin suspected, by the application of damp blotting-paper, some little pieces of which still adhered to the surface of the papyrus—and then in the place of the hieratic original, a Greek Uncial inscription had been inserted, and declared that the hieratic inscription below the Uncial Greek had been engraved on the pylon of a temple. The report states that with regard to the "Uranus" no definite opinion was formed, as there had been no microscope at hand for its examination, but it was stated that the Uranus had been condemned as a forgery so long ago as 1856, by Ehrenberg, Dove, and Magnus.

After the reading of the report Mr. Hodgkin said that he had examined the manuscripts with great care, and could find nothing which should impugn their genuineness. He had been asked by Mr. Vaux if Mr. Mayer could trace the identity of these manuscripts, and since then he had seen the curator of Mr. Mayer's museum, who assisted at the unrolling of the manuscripts, which, he added, it was important to state had not been removed from the museum until after the meeting of Mr. Mayer's friends there on 1st May, 1860, when the passages which were now subjected to dispute had already been brought under public attention. He stated further that the curator could identify the portion of St. Matthew, and the letter of Hermippus, the "Periplus" of Hanno, and the "Dynasties of Carthage," as belonging to the series unrolled by Dr. Simonides and himself in the Mayer Museum, although he could not read the writing. The large letter the curator remembered distinctly as belonging to Mr. Stobart's collection. As to the adherence of portions of blotting-paper, it would have been important if the fragmentary matter had been under the writing; but as that was not the case, the imputation of Mr. Goodwin had evidently no value whatever. Mr. Thomas Wright confirmed Mr. Hodgkin's statement of the publi-

cation of the papyri before Mr. Mayer's soirée, which took place before the papyri had left Mr. Mayer's possession. Mr. Yates said he had examined the "Hanno" and the "Uranus" most minutely, and could detect no flaw.

Mr. Deane, to whom the MSS. had been submitted, alluded to the well-known fact, that when a writing is superposed on another there was a tendency at the junction of the two of the ink in the upper one to run into the line of the lower one, stated that this had a strong bearing on the question of the genuineness of the "Uranus," for his examination showed that the uncial writing must have been written before the ecclesiastical, an inference confirmed by the fact that the fine cracks in the dark writing had not been filled up with any writing fluid, as would have been the case if the pale writing had been carried over them.

He had used a binocular microscope, and he was satisfied also by this means that the pale writing ran under the dark writing; and lastly, this could be proved by mechanical means—such as scraping off the upper or dark writing with a penknife. If, therefore, the "Uranus" was a forgery, the uncial writing was forged first, and before the ecclesiastical writing was put over it. His assistant had also examined this work, and had come to the same conclusions. In the part of the Epistle of St. John it had been said there was a number of minute white spots which had been supposed to be fungi. He had looked at them with a lens, and, if they were fungi, they were above the letters. They may be chemical compounds or chalky matter; and inorganic materials will travel, it was well known, a long way in damp substances. These specks must, however, tend towards the genuineness of the document, at least as far as Simonides is concerned, because if he had put any writing on the papyri he must have obliterated the spots. Sir F. Madden objected that letters of unusual form occasionally occurred, and Mr. Birch, who considered that there were two ways in which the genuineness could be proved or disproved—palaeographically and philologically—stated nevertheless that it was his opinion that these MSS. could not be genuine. Dr. Dracachis then addressed the Meeting on behalf of Dr. Simonides, and pointed out that with regard to Mr. Goodwin's assertion, that he could wash the writing out in a few minutes, he (Dr. Dracachis) had tried for forty-eight hours and failed, the traces of it still remaining visible.

After the report had been read, Mr. W. Aldis Wright read a paper "On the Codex Alexandrinus," in which he traced its history so far as it was known, and stated by what means Professor Tischendorf had been able to procure it from the Monks of Mount Sinai. He rejected the claim set up by Simonides, to the effect that he had written the Codex, and laid before the meeting a letter addressed from Alexandria by a person calling himself Callinicus Hieromonachus to the *Guardian* newspaper, in which Callinicus stated that he had been present when Simonides was employed upon the Codex. This letter, on being compared with several others from Simonides, which were also exhibited, appeared to be in the same handwriting as the other letters—the inference from these facts being that Simonides had written the letter in England—and then sent it to some friend in Alexandria, who posted it to the *Guardian*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 13th February.—W. R. Grove, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

PROFESSOR FRANKLAND lectured on Artificial Illumination, giving an account of the progress lately made, and calling attention to the various new methods introduced. The improvements made by Duboscq and others in the construction of the electric lamp, and the magneto-electric light, made familiar to us by the one in the International Exhibition, which dazzled all beholders, were first referred to. Dr. Way's arrangement of electrical lighting, in which a thin stream of mercury completes the circuit which is broken by the vaporization of the mercury by the heat of the current, was next described and exhibited, the light produced being very brilliant, but too flickering for practical purposes.

Gas is undoubtedly unequalled as a light-giving material on account of its cleanliness and facility of application, and could the sulphur compounds be extracted it would be much more valuable. A process to effect this has been devised by the Rev. Mr. Bowditch, who has shown that bisulphide of carbon and the organic sulphur compounds, which in the burning of ordinary gas cause much discomfort, although they could not be got rid of in the ordinary purifications of the gas, became amenable to those processes after passing the gas over slacked lime heated to 400° Fah. Ordinary gas contained from 10 to 20 up to 40 grains per 100 cubic feet of these sulphur compounds, which the Bowditch process reduced at most to two or three grains per thousand. It remains, however, to be seen if the process could be applied practically.

A new illuminating constituent in coal-gas—acetylene, discovered by the celebrated Berthelot, unlike other hydrocarbons, is the product of great heat. It may be made by heating carbon in hydrogen or light carburetted hydrogen with carbonic oxide. Dr. Odling has made important observations on this substance. The object hitherto had been to produce coal-gas at a low temperature, but now the question was how far the production of this acetylene on a large scale could be carried on. The results obtained would influence the future manufacture of gas in a high degree. By passing coal-gas through a solution of oxide of copper in ammonia, a reddish acetylide of copper is thrown down, which heated with hydrochloric acid possesses great illuminating power, as was shown by Dr. Frankland. The lecturer then passed on to the ordinary vegetable and animal oils which have long been common sources of artificial light, and to which is now added oil from the bowels of the earth, whether produced by the artificial distillation of bituminous coal at a low temperature, as is the mode in which the now famous paraffin oil is prepared, or whether it is distilled by the subterranean forces of nature herself. It is necessary that this oil should be burned in lamps which do not heat it, and that the manufacture should be conducted without much heat, else a light naphtha will be generated, which will volatilize readily and explode when a match is applied. A sample of Young's, and of two American kinds of paraffin oil were heated to 120°, when it was seen that the first did not, but the last two did, volatilize and form an explosive mixture.

Taking the light given by the combustion of one gallon of Young's paraffin oil as a standard of illuminating power, a similar effect can be produced by 1.26 gal. of rock oil, 18.6 lb. of sperm candles, 22.9 lb. of sperm candles, 26.4 lb. of wax candles, 29.5 lb. of composites, and 39 lb. of tallow;—the comparative expense (taking light

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produced by 20 sperm candles burning for 10 hours, at the rate of 120 grains per hour as a standard), being—

	s.	d.
Wax	7	2½
Spermaceti	6	8
Tallow	2	8
Sperm oil	1	10
Coal gas	0	4½
Cannel gas	0	3
Paraffine candles	3	10
Paraffine oil	0	6
Rock oil	0	7½

The carbonic acid and heat generated by the different substances, giving light equal to 20 sperm candles, being—

	Carbonic acid.	Heat.
Tallow	10.1 cub. ft.	100
Wax and spermaceti	8.3 "	82
Paraffine candles	6.7 "	66
Coal gas	5.0 "	47
Cannel gas	4.0 "	32
Paraffin oil or rock oil	3.0 "	29

Dr. Frankland then pointed out that incandescence was essential to illumination, and therefore depended upon the number of solid incandescent particles which the flame contains, and upon the degree of incandescence, which depends upon the degree of heat.

The richness of flame depends, of course, on the nature of the substance burned. It is also greatly intensified by high atmospheric pressure, for it is found that a fall in the barometer of one inch causes a reduction of five per cent. in the luminosity of gas. The effect of a heightened temperature is produced by the device of putting a glass cylinder outside that of the Argand burner, so that all the air which feeds the flame shall pass downwards first of all between the two surfaces of heated glass. From experiments made with an ordinary Argand burner—one supplied with hot air in this manner—it appeared that for an equal light the saving of gas was thirty-three per cent., and for an equal consumption the gain in light was sixty-two per cent.

A light, to be perfect, should be capable of showing all colours and of being refracted into a spectrum which can show them; for, of course, no light can show colours which it does not contain. Light emanating from incandescent solids, as the carbon in flame and in the electric light, has this property. Not so the light of incandescent vapours, which show but one colour of the spectrum, and absorb the corresponding ray emitted from a solid body if it pass through them. This part of the Professor's discourse was illustrated by several striking experiments, and it was pointed out that on this account the electric light was more perfect than sunlight, but in the small quantity of heat contained, solar light was superior to all others, heat tending to fatigue the eye in its absorption by the aqueous humour. The results anticipated from thermo-electricity were briefly alluded to in conclusion.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 17th Feb. 1863.—J. Crawford, Esq., President, in the Chair.

THE first paper read was "On the Origin of the Gypsies," by the President. He stated that, although their first appearance in Europe was coeval with the century which witnessed the discovery of the New World and the new passage to the Indies, no one thought of ascribing to them a Hindu origin. And this hypothesis, the truth of which the author now proposed to examine, was of very recent date. Their Hindu origin was not for a long time even suspected; it has, however, of late years received general credence. The arguments for it consist in the physical form of the people, in their language, and in the history of their migration. The author then stated his opinion that the Gypsies, when above four centuries ago they first appeared in Western Europe, were already composed of a mixture of many different races, and that the present Gypsies are still more mongrel.

"Account of the Yenadies of the Chingleput District," by Dr. Shortt. Interspersed, not only over this district, but also over most parts of Southern India, is a rude class of people, by some supposed to have been the aborigines of the peninsula. This tribe is known by the names of "Yenadi," "Villie," "Vader," and "Maranur." The word Yenadi is a corruption of An'athan, or a poor man. Villie, Vader, mean hunters and savages. Maranur, hunters or savages who live in the woods. These people speak the language of the district in which they are located, somewhat corrupted, and gain a precarious living as wood-cutters, or by selling dyes, roots, and medicinal herbs collected in the jungle. Dr. Shortt had made trial of some as servants, and thinks that these, as well as the Yenadies of the Sriharree-cottah, might be made, in a few years, through philanthropic efforts, interested in agriculture, and so redeemed from their barbarous condition.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, 17th February.—William Newmarch, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair. W. F. Furguson, W. H. Ransford, and Robert Williamson, were elected Fellows.

THE Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, read a paper "On the Rationale and Working of the Patent Laws." The author stated that patents were evidently a branch of the ancient system of monopolies so odiously notorious in the reign of James I., and more recently illustrated by the East India and Hudson's Bay Companies. There are three arguments in favour of the practice of granting patents. First, it is alleged that an invention is property, and society is bound to maintain the rights of property. Secondly, that the existence of this legal privilege is a powerful stimulus to invention. Thirdly, that the privilege is limited to a defined time, and is compensated for by the publication of the invention, which is thus secured to the public after the expiration of the patent. After describing the position of the patentee and his attitude toward the public, likened to that of squatting transferred to the highways or industrial centres of civilized life—the writer stated that material inventions are either the result of a sudden conception, or of the elaboration of well-known and general natural laws. In neither case, however, is the inventor entitled to a property in his invention, unless he can show that he and he alone was capable of discovering it, the attempt to do so being of course a piece of presumptuous vanity. The law, therefore, simply requires that the privilege sought for shall not contravene any right known to exist; in other words, it grants a monopoly to the first applicant. By a perfectly independent train of thought or application of labour another person may have discovered or elaborated exactly the same utility or process, but the privilege is bestowed upon the first to ask for it; yet while mechanical processes and discoveries enjoy the

privileges of patent monopoly, other processes not less real are denied any protection whatever.

Mr. Rogers further pointed out that the inventor's bargain with the public is entirely one-sided. He keeps his own secret if he thinks it his interest to do so, but demands a monopoly in his discovery if he thinks it desirable to communicate it to the public. The author then proceeded to comment upon the second argument used by the advocates of patent right, viz., that it serves as a stimulus to invention. This was a question, he said, which must be decided by experts, and by the practical working of the Patent Laws on inventions. As, however, in this country we have always given protection to inventors in the form of patents, it is impossible to say how we should have done without them. The author referred, in conclusion, to the cognate subject of copyright, which he thought different to that of patent right, inasmuch as it was possible (and indeed had often been the case) that two persons should invent the same thing, but it was impossible that two persons could write independently the same book.

GEOLOGICAL, February 18, 1863.—Prof. A. C. Ramsay, President, in the Chair. John Rand Capron, Esq., Guildford; Julius Haast, M.D., Government Geologist, Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand; Thomas Hood Hood, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of Queensland, Australia; John Randall, Esq., Madeley, Salop; and Samuel Wright, Esq., Cockermouth, were elected Fellows. A paper was read "On the Middle and Upper Lias of the Dorsetshire Coast." By E. C. H. Day, Esq. Communicated by R. Etheridge, Esq., F.G.S.

THE subdivisions of the Lias instituted by Sir Henry De la Beche and Dr. Buckland having been noticed, the author proceeded to define the two portions of the Lias which were treated of in this paper; the Middle Lias comprising all the beds between the zone of *Ammonites communis* above, and that of *A. varicosatus* below; and the Upper Lias, including beds commencing with the zone of *A. communis*, and ending with that of *A. Jurensis*; or, all those resting on the zone of *A. spinatus*, and superposed by that of *A. Murchisonia*,—the beds formerly termed "The Sands of the Inferior Oolite" being referred to the Upper Lias. The sections exposed at Black Venn, Westhay Cliff, Golden Cap, and Down Cliffs were described in succession, the fossils found in each bed being given, as well as the vertical range of the Ammonites. A new genus of *Belemnites* in the Belemnite-beds of the Middle Lias was described, with a list of the associated fossils. Mr. Day then exhibited, in the form of a generalized section, the Ammonite-zones into which the Middle and Upper Lias of the Dorsetshire coast could be divided, and gave lists of the fossils peculiar to each.

At the Annual General Meeting, held on the 20th, the President announced the award of the Wollaston Gold Medal to Professor Gustav Bischof, of Bonn, in recognition of his eminent services and laborious chemical investigations on the origin and changes of minerals and rock-substances, as well as by his publications, and especially by his great work on Physical and Chemical Geology. The President then stated that the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund had been awarded to Professor Ferdinand Senft, of Eisenach, to encourage him in the continuation of his meritorious researches in various branches of Geology, and charged Sir R. I. Murchison with its transmission.

The President proceeded to read his Anniversary Address, prefacing it with biographical notices of lately deceased Fellows of the Society, especially R. Trench, Esq., Professor Leonard, Professor Bronn, M. Bertrand de Doue, the Rev. James Cumming, J. C. Nesbit, Esq., and the Marquis of Breadalbane. In the Address the President discussed the Breaks in the Succession of the British Palaeozoic Strata, and the theoretical considerations connected with the general subjects of physical breaks, especially the hypothesis of Mr. Darwin, and the question of the contemporaneity of strata; he concluded that the intervals of time unrepresented by Palaeozoic strata in Britain were of longer duration than those which are thus represented.

The following Officers and Council were elected for the ensuing year:—President: Professor A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S. Vice-Presidents: Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S.; R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S.; Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S. Secretaries: W. J. Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S.; W. W. Smyth, Esq., F.R.S. Foreign Secretary: Hugh Falconer, M.D., F.R.S. Treasurer: Joseph Prestwich, Esq., F.R.S. Council: John J. Bigsby, M.D.; George Busk, Esq., F.R.S.; Robert Chambers, Esq., F.R.S.E.; Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.; John Evans, Esq.; Rev. Robert Everest; Hugh Falconer, M.D., F.R.S.; R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S.; William John Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S.; Leonard Horner, Esq., F.R.S.; Professor T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.; Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S.; Robert Mallet, Esq., C.E., F.R.S.; Edward Meryon, M.D.; John Carrick Moore, Esq., F.R.S.; Professor John Morris; Robert W. Mylne, Esq., F.R.S.; Joseph Prestwich, Esq., F.R.S.; Professor A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.; Warrington W. Smyth, Esq.; Alfred Tylor, Esq.; Rev. Thomas Wiltshire; S. P. Woodward, Esq.

LONDON INSTITUTION, Feb. 18th.—In Mr. Carter Blake's second lecture on *Aves Præcæces*, after briefly describing the general characters of the class of birds, he discussed in detail the order *Natatores*, divided into *Brevipennate*, *Longipennate*, *Totipennate*, and *Lamellirostrates*; the order *Grallatores*, divided into the *Macrodactyles*, *Culirostres*, *Longirostres*, and *Pressirostres*; the order *Cursores*, exemplified by the *Alcedo*, dodo, ostrich, cassowary, *Notornis*, and *Dinornis*; and the order *Rasores*, divided into the *Clamatores* and the *Gemitores*. Mr. Carter Blake's lecture on Tuesday last was devoted to the *Aves Attrices*. The order *Insectores* was divided into the *Dentirostres*, *Conirostres*, *Tenuirostres*, and *Fissirostres*, examples of each order being given. The orders *Volitores* and *Scansores* were likewise described in detail. Examples of the geographical distribution of the Raptorial order were adduced, and the lecturer concluded that portion of his course which relates to the class of birds by a concise summary of the geological facts known, respecting their range in time. The description of the Mammalian class will be commenced on the 4th of March.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, Wednesday, February 18th.—J. B. Smith, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

An important paper was read by Mr. A. Nesbitt Shaw, "On the best means for Promoting the Growth and Improving the Quality of Cotton in India." In the paper, which we have not space to insert, Mr. Shaw gave his reasons for believing that India could supply our manufactures with those varieties of cotton we require, and that, by a proper and careful procedure, India may not only compete with America, but undersell her on her own soil.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The first three of a course of lectures by Professor Huxley, on the classification and characters of the principal groups of the animal kingdom, were delivered in the theatre of the college, on the 19th, 21st, and 24th instant.

CLASSIFICATION was defined as the arranging together of those things which are alike, and the separation of those which are different; and it was pointed out that there may be as many different classifications as there are characters common to the objects to be classified. The classification used by Professor Huxley is based on structure, and not only serves as a memoria technica, but is also a most valuable instrument of research. The possibility of such a classification depends on the fact, by no means a necessary one, that all animals have certain characters in common, and its importance is a consequence of its being, in fact, an epitome of our knowledge of the correlation of animal structure. As it is of great importance in classification to get a firm standing ground and a distinct notion of types, it was proposed to leave out of consideration the grouping of classes, and merely to deal with the classes themselves, and even if these classes be not rigidly accurate, yet, since the sum of them embraces the whole animal kingdom, we shall, if we know them, obtain an exhaustive knowledge as far as the classes are concerned.

Professor Huxley proceeded to give a brief sketch of the structure and life history of the different classes of animals, commencing with the *Gregarinida*, and tracing the modifications of structure through the whole of the invertebrate sub-kingdom. Our space will not permit of our doing more than allude to some few of the more interesting topics touched on in this most able review. The *Foraminifera* were cited as exemplifying in a remarkable manner the truth, that life is the cause and not the consequence of the animal organization; for though, to all appearance, structureless, they develop a most complex and regular shell, and manifest all the characters of vitality. The component amœbiform bodies of the sponge were aptly compared to the inhabitants of a large city, who, living beside the streets down which pours a river containing their food, sweep from it such particles as come within their reach. Particular attention was drawn to the fact of the intestine being primarily bent towards the side of the body where the chief nervous ganglion is placed in the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, Pteropoda, Pulmogastropoda, and Cephalopoda; and towards the side of the body containing the heart in the Ascidioida, Lamelli-branchiata, Branchiogastropoda, and it was shown that the constancy of these characteristics was most marked, and of great classificatory importance.

The sea-urchin and star-fish were referred to the Annulose class, and it was pointed out that notwithstanding the great difference in the adult forms thus grouped together, the larva is in all cases bilaterally symmetrical, and the adult is produced from it by a species of internal budding. The Rotifera, together with the Turbellaria, Trematoda, Ctenidaria, Hematoides, Acanthocephala, and Gundiacea, were classed together as Scolecida; the Bryozoa were referred to the Crustacea. The Annulosa, the Scolecida, and the Annelida were ranked between the Mollusca and the Crustacea.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, 23rd February.—Charles Jellieco, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Colonel John S. Smith, Actuary of the Madras Military Fund, and W. P. Clirehugh, Esq., were elected Fellows; and Messrs. James Curror and Wm. White were elected Associates.

Mr. W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE read the first part of a paper "On Interpolation and the Adjustment of Numerical Tables." Mr. Woolhouse observed that interpolation was the process of determining numerical values intermediate to a series of other values already known, and it was of great utility in many calculations, and in the formation of extensive tables. A perfect system of interpolation ought to be specially interesting to Actuaries, since the most scientific and accurate methods of dealing with statistical information and adjusting tables of mortality were to be drawn from this theory. Mathematical formulae for calculation were investigated, and an explanation given of a certain practical defect in the formula usually given in works on Finite Differences as applied to actual interpolation in numbers. Tables were also given for interpolating five and ten divisions of an interval with the greatest facility, the same being illustrated by an example showing the entire process.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.—Tuesday, 24th. Dr. Hunt, President, in the Chair.

At this, the first meeting of this Society, an introductory address was delivered by Dr. James Hunt, F.R.S., the President, "On the Study of Anthropology." Dr. Hunt, in commencing, defined anthropology to mean the science of man and mankind, by no means confined in such narrow limits as the distinction between man and the inferior animals. Before advance could be made it was necessary to settle what was the distinction of man from the mammalia, and man's place in nature was at the very root and foundation of the science. Man hitherto had been looked upon as a link in the chain of creation totally disconnected with any other link, and inquirers had sought for some fresh laws applicable for this isolated being. It was necessary to give up such notions and study man scientifically. The bugbear to the science of man had been *a priori* assumptions. It was necessary to give up all speculations and found a science on facts. Anthropology had been stationary for the last fifty years. In the present state of science it was utterly futile to discuss the question of the unity or plurality of the races of mankind. We must know far more of the laws regulating the intermixture of the different races before such subjects could be properly discussed. The development theory was mere speculation, and did not rest on any solid basis. It was necessary to begin *de novo*, and collect information on a systematic plan. The establishment of an independent quarterly journal with translations will assist to bring about a great change in this respect. The Society was established for the free investigation of every law relating to man, and they were not to cease their labours when they had discovered the laws regulating his origin, but they would have to go on to discover the laws by which he is now governed. A vast field was before the Society, and all that was now required was earnest workers and real lovers of truth.

A discussion ensued, joined in by Messrs. Burke, Blackstone, Chambers, Blake, Dr. Gibb, Collingwood, the President, and others.

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MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, MARCH 2nd.

ENTOMOLOGICAL, at 7.—12, Bedford-row.
MEDICAL, at 8.30.—32a, George-street, Hanover-square.
ASIATIC, at 3.—5, New Burlington-street.
MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL, at 8.30.—53, Berners-street, Oxford-street.
ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 2.—Albemarle-street. General Monthly Meeting.
LAW AMENDMENT, at 8.—3, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.
"On the Consolidation of the 'Reports':" Mr. C. F. Trower.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3rd.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle-street. "On Animal Mechanics:" Professor Marshall.
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn-fields.
"Classification of the Animal Kingdom:" Professor Huxley.
CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—25, Great George-street, Westminster.
"The Perennial and Flood Waters of the Upper Thames:" Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, M.A.
PATHOLOGICAL, at 8.—53, Berners-street, Oxford-street.
PHOTOGRAPHIC, at 8.—King's College, Strand.
ETHNOLOGICAL, at 8.—4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.
"The Brain and the Skull in some of the Families of Man:" L. J. Beale, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4th.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—John-street, Adelphi. "On the Influence of Social Institutions on the Progress of Art in this and in Foreign Countries:" Mr. George R. Burnell.
GEOLOGICAL, at 8.—Somerset House. "On the Permian Rocks of the North-Eastern Parts of Bohemia:" Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c., &c. "On the Correlation of the Several Divisions of the Inferior Oolite in the Middle and South of England:" Dr. H. B. Holl.
PHARMACEUTICAL, at 8.—17, Bloomsbury-square.
LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury-circus. "On the Zoology of Warm-blooded Vertebrata, Class Mammalia:" C. Carter Blake, F.A.S.L.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle-street. "On Chemical Affinity:" Dr. E. Frankland.
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn-fields.
"Classification of the Animal Kingdom:" Professor Huxley.
ROYAL SOCIETY, at 8.30.—Burlington House.
ANTIQUARIES, at 8.30.—Somerset House.
LINNEAN, at 8.—Burlington House. "Notes on the Geographical Distribution of the Aculeate Hymenoptera collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace in the Eastern Archipelago:" Mr. R. Smith. "Description of two New Conifers from the Rocky Mountains:" A. Murray, Esq., Assist. Sec. Royal Hort. Society. "On the Parasitism of the Mistletoe (*Viscum Album*):" Dr. J. Harley.
CHEMICAL, at 8.—Burlington House.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6th.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, at 4.—26, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.
PHILOSOPHICAL, at 8.—Astronomical Society, Somerset House.
ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 8.—Albemarle-street. "On the most Recent Spectrum Discoveries:" Dr. W. A. Miller.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle-street. "On the Science of Language:" Professor Max Müller.
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn-fields.
"Classification of the Animal Kingdom:" Professor Huxley.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publications received later than five p.m. on Wednesday, cannot be noticed till the following week.]

Essays and Reviews. Their Origin, History, General Character, and Significance, Persecution, Prosecution. The Judgment of the Archæological Review of Judgment. Being a Review of the "Essays and Reviews" Controversy. By the Rev. R. B. Kennard, M.A., Oxon. Rector of Marnhull, Dorset. 8vo. pp. xv+313. London: Hardwick.

This Review is at once an exposition, a history, and a defence. It is written, as the author tells us, in the hope that it may help to dispel the cloud of prejudice and misrepresentation through which the volume of "Essays and Reviews" has hitherto been regarded by what is commonly called "the religious world;" and to point out its true place in the history of religious thought. Its authors belong to what is called the Critical, as distinguished from the Dogmatic School of Theology; the former, as it has been said, deducing its doctrines from the facts, while the latter tests the facts by its own assumed doctrines. Their conclusions, according to Mr. Kennard, have been arrived at from the application to theology of that inductive method which the author of the *Novum Organum* and his successors have applied so successfully to natural philosophy. Bishop Butler and Archdeacon Hare are quoted in support of the principle that we must study the Sacred Records as we study nature; the study of divine truth being also one of the main ways of defending it.

In tracing the immediate antecedents of the "Essays," Mr. Kennard points out how the writings of Arnold, Hare, Maurice, Kingsley, Stanley, Jowett, and others had "prepared men's minds for receiving something better, deeper, and truer than the old mediæval theology, whether recast in a Tractarian or a Calvinistic form, had been able to supply. Regarding the time as opportune when the series of the Oxford and the Cambridge Essays came to an end, it was determined by some of the leading members of the "Critical School" to continue the publication in a single series, and with a more distinctly theological aim. Several of the most distinguished scholars and divines of both Universities were invited to contribute; but the number was ultimately reduced to seven, and the now celebrated "Essays and Reviews" is their joint production.

After devoting more than a hundred pages to the leading objects and distinctive characteristics of each Essay, mainly with a view to show that the general character and significance of the work tends to confirm the Divine inspiration and authority of Holy Scripture, Mr. Kennard gives a résumé of its history, and of the "persecution" and "prosecution" of its authors, and of the means by which this was brought about. The proceedings in the Court of Arches, and especially the judgment of Dr. Lushington, are subjected to a searching investigation. Mr. Kennard is particularly indignant at the attempt of the prosecution to sanction its proceedings by the authority of Dr. Arnold, and directs attention to the garbled nature of the extracts made by the counsel for the prosecution; showing how, if the whole context had been fairly quoted, it would have been most damaging to those who invoked it. He contends that no direct contradiction between the Essays and any of the Articles or formularies of the Church could be established, and that it was only by having recourse to inferences and constructive meanings which the Essayists disapproved, and by insisting on the prosecutor's own disputed interpretation of the Articles as being alone true, and orthodox, that any contradiction was ever attempted to be made out; and further, that the principles, and many even of the statements of the Essayists that were condemned, are identical with those that have been held unchallenged by many eminent authorities and divines in the Anglican Church. He quotes from Sir William Scott (in the Gorham case) that "if any Article is really a subject of dubious interpretation, it would be highly improper that the Court should fix on one meaning, and prosecute all those who held a contrary opinion regarding its interpretation." The conduct declared to be thus censurable, Mr. Kennard insists, was precisely that followed in the judgment given by Dr. Lushington against the Essayists. In further confirmation of "the only principle which ought to guide any English Court of Justice," he cites the following "lucid exposition" of the Bishop of St. David's, from his Charge, 1857:—

"On the one hand, I hold myself bound to resist the introduction of all error contrary to the teaching of the Church; on the other hand, I regard it as a no less sacred duty to respect, and so far as lies in me, to protect that freedom of thought, word, and action which the Church has hitherto granted to her ministers and members, and neither to make nor to sanction an attempt to place it under any new restriction which she has not thought fit to impose. I also consider it as a plain rule of equity, that no man shall be held responsible for opinions which he disavows, and that every one shall be allowed to interpret his language in his own sense, and shall not be convicted of heresy—above all, when the conviction is to involve penal consequences—on a construction of his words which he does not himself admit. To sustain a charge of unsound doctrine, involving penal consequences, nothing, as it appears to me, ought to suffice but the most direct, unequivocal statements, asserting that which the Church denies, or denying that which the Church asserts."

Le Chalet d'Auteuil. Légende par J. T. de St. Germain, auteur de "La Légende de l'Épingle," &c. Paris: Jules Tardieu. 1862. 18mo., pp. 132. 10d.

La Feuille de Coudrier. La Fontaine de Médisis (by the same). Paris: Jules Tardieu. 1863. 18mo., pp. 174.

THREE modest little tales, contained in two small volumes, the secret of whose authorship may easily be guessed from the title page, which, not pretending to and not possessing much power or originality, are yet well written, simple, and unaffected, and containing on the whole a purer morality than is to be found generally in modern French fiction.

Like Victor Hugo, the author delights in Paris. Paris is his country as well as his city. He describes its little wall-surrounded gardens, with their prim straight gravelled walks, clipped shrubs and weather-beaten statues and fountains, with an enthusiasm which an Englishman would keep for Wales or the Lake Country. These descriptions are by far the best parts of the book.

The plots are common-place and uninteresting. In the "Hazel-leaf" the hero picks up a portfolio dropped by a lady in the Luxembourg Gardens, and by reading one of the letters which it contains, and which, he admits, he ought not to have read, is enabled, after a long search, to trace out the lady's son, and to restore him happily to his mother.

The scene of "La Fontaine de Médisis" is laid in the reign of Louis XIII. in the Palaces of Cardinal Richieu and Mary de Médicis, during the struggle for power between the two. A gentleman in the confidence of the Cardinal is in love with a lady in the confidence of the Queen-Mother, and they conduct themselves with a bucolic simplicity and innocence which would have been not a little singular amongst the courtiers of that reign.

"Le Chalet d'Auteuil," the third story, has "Il ne faut jamais mentir" on its cover and its title-page. It is a description of the suburban domestic life of a Paris *employé*, and the troubles which his wife got into from not telling him the truth.

The English reader is puzzled to understand for what class of readers tales like these can be written, and particularly whether they were intended for grown-up people or for children. The story about the picking up the portfolio may be called a good children's story, in spite of the bad moral which makes the will and the ability to do an act of kindness and generosity result as a consequence of the doer's having previously committed a breach of trust. But the third story is about interruptions of harmony between a husband and wife, and so is quite unsuitable for children to read, while the conception and incidents seem too slight and trivial to attract older readers.

The truth is that this very light and, to our ideas, trivial class of literature, though it supplies no want and meets with little demand amongst English readers, who require something either more solid in matter, or more melodramatic and stirring in plot and incident, yet may find its place and do its good work in France. It is useful, doubtless, to men of a stamp rare in England but common in France, who, prompt and vigorous when occasion demands, can yet with even temper and cheerful spirits spend days and weeks with no more exciting occupation than dominoes or draughts; useful too where woman's education is so strange and, as we think, unnatural, where a wife may be at the same time almost a little girl, and may well be thankful for the assistance of such light and easily digested literary food, to help her to continue her own education after a fashion which is at least better than nothing, even in her husband's home, and in her own children's nursery.

But, again, by inscribing "Il ne faut jamais mentir" on his title-page of *Le Chalet d'Auteuil*, the author made his readers a promise which he has fulfilled in part, but not entirely. The wife deceives her husband, suffers for it, and repents; but she repents not so much of the act itself as because her husband had suffered from its consequences, and the author's observation is:—"Laure avait été si pure, si tendre, si dévouée, que ce n'était pas une faute qu'elle avait à se faire pardonner, c'était une inexpérience et une maladresse dont elle prenait bien son parti." (Page 123.)

Le Parthenon de l'Histoire. Publié sous la direction de M. J. G. D. Armengaud. L. Hachette et Cie. Paris. 1863.

THIS work, of which the first two parts are before us, will, when completed, consist of six volumes in royal quarto, embellished with upwards of 1500 illustrations. The contents are of such a heterogeneous nature, that at first one is inclined to suspect that the publishers have hit upon this plan of using up their stock of old wood-blocks, a supposition which the low price at which the work is issued would seem to confirm. A single glance, however, at the text and illustrations is sufficient to dispel this notion, as the whole appearance of the work shows that no expense has been spared in bringing it out, and we are assured on the cover that the engravings are entirely original. The publishers appear to be proud of their production, which they say is far too good to be trusted to the post. They even inform us that the paper is made by M. Varin at Jeand'heurs (Meuse), and that the ink is English, of the manufacture of Messrs. Lawson and Co. The woodcuts, though not equal to those to which our best English artists have accustomed us, are not unworthy of the paper and ink, and the borders, initial letters, and other details are spirited and elegant.

The scheme of publication is very peculiar; the four subjects selected for the "Parthénon" are "The French Revolution," "The Queens of Society," "Russia," and "The Galleries of Europe;" these are to be published nearly simultaneously, three subjects only appearing in each part, "The Galleries of Europe" being deferred till "The Queens" are completed. Each part will consist of twenty-four pages with ten or twelve illustrations, at the cost of five francs a part.

"The French Revolution" and "Russia" will each occupy two of the completed volumes, the other subjects one volume each. M. Jules Janin, whose name is a security for vivacity of composition, is to write the text of the French Revolution, and has also written the account of Madame de Boufflers, the first Queen of Society who has been selected for immortality. "Russia" is written by M. Piotre Artamof, and "The Galleries" by M. Armengaud, who takes the direction of the whole series.

It is difficult to imagine why these various subjects are to be issued simultaneously under the same cover (they can, however, be purchased separately at 1fr. 75c. a number), especially as the portion devoted to the Galleries of Europe will contain only an odd volume, being the second devoted to Italian art, and comprising all the galleries of Italy, except those of Rome, which have been illustrated in a previous volume. Of this the publishers tell us thirty thousand copies have been sold. It would appear that a subscriber to any Paris newspaper can obtain the "Parthénon" at less than half price, viz., for 2fr. 25c., but without the liberty of taking one subject alone.

To judge of the merits of the work from the few pages before us is as difficult as to criticise a building from the specimen brick. We can safely say, however, that the materials are unexceptionable, and if the work is carried through as it has been begun, the volumes will be amongst the handsomest which have issued from the press.

Revue Chrétienne, 15th February, 1863. 8vo. Bulletin Théologique, February, 1863. 8vo. Paris. Ch. Meyruis. THE current Number of the interesting and valuable Review of French Protestantism comprises papers by M. A. Schoeffer (in continuation of two previous ones, on "St. Martin and French Mysticism;" by M. Fisch (a valuable work by whom has recently been translated in this country), on "The present state of the American Crisis;" a "Fragment of a lecture given at the Sorbonne, 8th February, 1863," by M. Rosseau St. Hilaire; an article by M. Astié on "The Religious Revival in the bosom of French Protestantism;" and lastly, M. de Pressensé's usual "Review of the Month," from which the following passage, on Bishop Colenso's work and his adversaries, deserves to be extracted:—

"Nothing can be more inexperienced and more trivial than the theological portion of the book; it is a discussion of details without a single general view, without anything like sagacious or profound criticism. From the first ascertained incorrectness in the book, he concludes with a precipitation altogether unscientific to its complete rejection. He seems to us a man of sincere but limited mind, partly the victim of a bad theological education. . . a living example of the danger of those human systems, 'more royalist than the king,' which are only satisfied when they have driven divine authority to its last consequences. . . 'It is very necessary' (i.e. in England) 'to strengthen theological studies, in order that a high ecclesiastical dignity may not have to discover suddenly that there are in the world such things as questions of criticism, and this at the instigation of a poor African.'"

The "Bulletin Théologique" comprises papers by M. Godet, M. C. Malan fils, and M. Nichtenberger, on "The Organism of Theological Science," "the Supernatural, as the restoration of true Nature," and "the Theological Year in Germany" respectively; an "Analysis," by M. D. Tissot, of the Introduction to Schleiermacher's "Dogmatik," and a reply, by M. de Pressensé, to some objections which have been made to a paper of his on "the Inspiration of Holy Scripture," which filled the whole of the last number of the "Bulletin." M. Malan's paper, extracted from a larger work, may be pointed out as a very striking one—subtle almost to the extent of paradox.

The Book of Days. A Miscellany of Popular Antiquities in connection with the Calendar; including Anecdote, Biography, and History; Curiosities of Literature, and Oddities of Human Life and Character. Edited by Robert Chambers. London and Edinburgh: W. & K. Chambers. pp. 832.

A WELL-EDITED and handsomely got up book, full of pleasant and instructive reading on a great variety of subjects; illustrated with numerous engravings, many of which deserve praise for chasteness of style and correctness of execution. "The Book of Days" includes such a multitude of topics that few readers will fail to find in it something suitable to their tastes. It lacks some of the freshness of, but it possesses greater variety than Hone's "Every Day," "Table," and "Year."

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books. Indeed, its matter has been drawn from so many sources that, on the subjects which it professes to treat, it may be said to combine the greater portion of what constitutes the substance of several standard works of importance. Here and there, however, it fails to deal with its subject in a satisfactory manner. In illustrating the witty side of Douglas Jerrold's character it was bad taste to give such a specimen as that from his criticism on Wordsworth. There is ill nature rather than wit in the comparison of Wordsworth to "the Beadle of Parnassus," and to say that "his Pegasus was a broken-winged hack, with a grammatical bridle and a monosyllabic bit between his teeth," is a perversion of truth which should have been kept back in mercy to Jerrold himself. The account of George Withers is very inadequate, and the statement that he left behind him a hundred and forty satirical pieces is surely a great mistake. Something better might have been said of the author of the "Mistress of Philarete," and the "Shepherd's Hunting," than that "he was brought up as a rigid Puritan," which is by no means the fact, and that he had an itch for scribbling, which, though true, is not so in the sense in which it is stated. On the whole, however, this book is edited in a sufficiently satisfactory manner, and will, we are sure, be welcomed by a very large circle of readers.

Poems. By Frederick G. Tuckerman. London: *Smith, Elder, & Co.* 12mo., pp. 235.

THE chief characteristic of this volume is an almost boundless command of words, and a discursiveness which lacks coherence, distinctness, and appropriateness. His command of words, however, does not prevent Mr. Tuckerman from frequently employing most barbarous and inappropriate terms and phrases.

Description of a clearing:—

The beeches in whose shade
The hunter shaped his paddle,
With scrawly bush and brushwood-snarl,
Have vanished, stock and saddle.

And again in the same poem:—

Here where the golden grace
Of moonlight fell in shatters.

Instances of this uncouth phraseology are scattered all over the volume. Some of the poems, however, are written with more care; and we may mention the "Hymn for the Dedication of a Cemetery," as being true in thought and suitable in style. The following stanzas are from this hymn:—

They sleep, for whom with prayerful breath
We've put apart to-day
This spot,—for shadowed walks of Death,
And gardens of decay.

This crumbling bank with autumn crowned,
These pining woodland ways,
Seem now no longer common ground;
But each in turn conveys

A saddened sense of something more;
Is it the dying year?
Or a dim shadow, sent before,
Of the next gathering here?

The Earl's Choice, and other Poems. By Sir William A'Beckett, late Chief Justice of Victoria. London: *Smith, Elder, & Co.* Pp. 184.

THE "Earl's Choice" is the longest but not the best poem in this little volume. It is in blank verse, but, if run into prose, few people would suppose that it could be mistaken for poetry. This is part of a conversation between Earl Valmont and Grantley, an artist:—"Is the face of Juliet in your picture from the life? Grantley assenting, further said the Earl: So fair a face in life is seldom seen: It is a little flattered, I presume? Is she a lady? I think so, my lord, if worth aught my opinion. But our ideas may differ on that point. A lady 'tis that's very dear to me, I told you just now that I had a sister—the face is hers. Indeed! replied the earl; is it impertinent to ask if she resides with you?"

It is but common justice to add, however, that some of the smaller poems are very graceful and tender. Those entitled "Alone," and "No longer here," at pp. 106–7, are evidently written from the heart, and therefore touch the heart of the reader. We give the shortest of the two—

ALONE.

When weary from the world I'd fly,
How sweet on thy dear breast to lie,
To feel thine arms around me folding,
And know 'twas thee mine own were holding!
Oh, thus, how oft I've sighed away
The cares and sorrows of the day,
And sunk, no word between us spoken,
Happy and mute, to rest unbroken.

Still weary from the world I fly,
But not on thy dear breast to lie,
No more thine arms are round me folding,
No longer thee mine own are holding.
A lonely pillow, sadly prest,
Is now my only place of rest,
Where, none to hear my grief if spoken,
I sink to sleep, no more unbroken.

Tales of all Countries. Second Series. By Anthony Trollope. 8vo. pp. 371. London: *Chapman & Hall.*

MR. Trollope will not add to his reputation by the republication of the nine tales contained in this volume. Let us take, for instance, "Aaron Trow" and "Mrs. General Talboys." The former tells of the flight of a convict from the penal establishment in Bermuda, who after he had escaped detection for some time, entered one night the solitary cottage of old Mr. Bergen, and attacked his daughter, Anastasia, who happened to be at the time alone. After a severe struggle two negro servant girls enter, and the man makes off. He is hunted the next day by Caleb Morton, the Presbyterian minister of St. George's, who is the accepted lover of Anastasia, and who, being aided by a number of other persons, hunts down the convict and kills him. Here the incidents, including the catastrophe, are so poorly narrated as to excite no interest of any kind in the mind of the reader. "Mrs. General Talboys," on the other hand, is meant to be lively, but those who read the story will scarcely regard the attempt of the author as successful. The lady's talk is ridiculous without being amusing, whilst the sentiments she is made to utter without any thought of evil herself are such as no decent person would care to listen to. Possibly the sense of weariness felt when perusing these tales in their collected form may not

have been experienced to the same extent, when they were read singly in the "various periodicals" where they originally appeared.

Hints and Suggestions for the Formation and Management of Working Men's Clubs and Institutes. Pp. 15, 2d.—Working Men; a Glance at some of their Wants, with reasons and suggestions for helping them to help themselves. By Henry Solly, Secretary to the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, pp. 19, 3d.—The Conditions on which Local Societies will be received into membership with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, and the Advantages to be thereby obtained. 8vo. pp. 8, 1d. London: issued by the Council of the Union, at their office, 150 Strand, or *Bell & Daldy.*

THESE papers, relating to an interesting Society, might have been earlier noticed, had we not intended to devote to its efforts somewhat more space than we find ourselves able for the present to allow. The promoters must therefore take on our part the will for the deed. We can only say that if they ever carry out the large purposes sketched out in their "Suggestions" and "Conditions" the Society will be one of the most useful in the kingdom, and in the variety of its modes of action, nearly co-extensive with the British nation itself.

German Magazine; a Quarterly Journal in the German Language for English readers, containing Tales, Poetry, Plays, &c., with interperated vocabulary, by which the reading of German is rendered an agreeable pastime. By J. and J. M'Ewen. Number II., 8vo., pp. 67. London & Edinburgh: *Williams & Norgate*, 1863. 1s. 6d.

THIS little publication, the nature of which is fully explained in its title, carries out a really good idea, to which one would fain hope all success. It contains Grimm's "Jorinde and Joringel," the first part of "Kaiser Joseph und seine Mutter," by Max Ring, Brentano's "Loreley," Fallersleben's "Schön Anni," Arndt's "Des Deutschen Vaterland," Reinick's "Zweigesang," and a vaudeville in one act by Benedix, "Der Sänger." It will be seen that, with the exception of Arndt's famous song, the pieces selected are none of them hackneyed. The poetical translations might have been dispensed with.

Romanism and Rationalism, as opposed to pure Christianity. By John Cairns, D.D. Fcap. 8vo. pp. 50. London: *Strahan & Co.*

THIS lecture, delivered before the Society of the Sons of Ministers of the United Presbyterian Church, takes Romanism and Rationalism as the two extreme errors between which the pure truth of the church of Christ lies, and the relation of each error to the truth is shown in various particulars. In so short a pamphlet, of course, these relations could be merely sketched, but it is clearly done as far as it goes, and in admirable style. We question the truth and the fairness of drawing a general picture of Rationalism in this way, massing together all shades of it, and except among those who are already persuaded of the truth of Dr. Cairns's conclusions, his lecture will have little weight. As a well-written statement of general orthodox notions on the subject, it will be gratifying to the large class whose ideas are expressed so well for them in its pages.

Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature. By Thomas Henry Huxley, Fellow of the Royal Society. 8vo. pp. 159. London and Edinburgh: *Williams & Norgate.*

THE greater part, the author tells us, of the substance of the following Essays has already been published in the shape of oral discourses, addressed to widely different audiences, during the past three years. Upon the subject of the second Essay, he delivered six lectures to the Working Men in 1860, and two to the members of the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh in 1862. And he trusts that the length of the period during which the subject has been present to his mind, will satisfy the reader that his conclusions, "be they right or be they wrong, have not been formed hastily or enunciated crudely."

No one who knows Professor Huxley will suspect him of either fault. We trust to give an early review of this interesting work.

The House by the Church Yard. By J. Sheridan Le Fanu. Three Volumes. London: *Tinsley Brothers.*

THIS novel, which appeared originally in the "Dublin University Magazine," is not what can be called first-rate of its kind, but it has in it so many of those qualities requisite to a good work of fiction, that we can recommend it without scruple to the novel-reading public. The story is interesting, and the dialogue throughout well sustained. If the people never talk above the reader's comprehension, they never sink so low as to become wholly uninteresting, nor do they spin out the web of their verbosity beyond our bearing. The local colouring too is good. Chapelized is a real village in the neighbourhood of Dublin, inhabited by men and women, who are something more than flitting shadows, whilst the language they speak smacks of the soil. It is not as intensely national as Carlton's, but it is such as may be heard any day in and around Dublin.

College Essays, delivered in Trinity College, Cambridge, February 23 and December 16, 1862. By William Everett. Cambridge: *Deighton, Bell, and Co.* London: *Bell and Daldy.* 1863. 8vo., pp. 39. 1s. 6d.

THE first of these Essays, on "Arctic Expeditions and their Results," won the first Hooper prize at Trinity College, Cambridge, and gave the author the right to deliver on Commemoration day the second, on "The Character of Daniel Webster." The name of the writer, and his position as an American winner of English College honours, give some interest to these exercises. Mr. Everett tells us that they "were designedly made as rhetorical as possible." They could certainly have hardly been more so than they are.

Ballads from Scottish History. By Norval Clyne. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 249. Edinburgh: *Edmonston & Douglas.*

THIS is not a volume to warm the blood like the stirring "Lays" of Macaulay and Aytoun. But if it has less of fire, and smites little of gunpowder, it celebrates not unworthily, in simple, homely verse some characters and incidents in Scottish history, and furnishes wholesome and pleasant if not very exciting reading. At the end of the poems, in a note of about twenty pages, Mr. Clyne defends the antiquity of the popular Scottish ballad of "Sir Patrick Spens" against the objections raised by Mr. Robert Chambers.

An Attempt to Assign the Square Roots of Negative Powers; or What is $\sqrt{-1}$? By F. H. Laing. London: *Virtue Brothers.* 1863. Sq. Post 8vo., pp. 40. We may revert to this ingenious little essay.

Lays of the Pious Minstrel. Selections. By J. B. H. London: *Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.* pp. 348.

THIS is a collection of religious poems which would have been much better if better taste and greater carefulness had been exercised by the editor. There is no lack of excellent material upon which to draw, and it is therefore a grave fault not to make such a selection in every way acceptable to the reader. Still there is much that is very good in the volume, as must necessarily be the case, seeing that a large portion of it is made up of extracts from our best poets.

The Religion of School Life. Addresses to School Boys. By D. Cornish. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 124. London: *Freeman.*

THESE Addresses seem to have been delivered to school-boys in the form of sermons. They are well meant, and for the most part good, though they do not rise above the average of what any good schoolmaster might address to his pupils. The writing is equal to the thoughts, and if the style were not marred by the constant presence of that sort of self-consciousness which often marks schoolmasters, it would be pleasant.

Thom's British Directory and Official Handbook of the United Kingdom. With County and Borough Directory of England, Wales, and Scotland, for the year 1863. London: *Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.* pp. 1492.

THIS book is admirably arranged, and every page of it is full of such information as it professes to give, whilst the arrangement is so methodical, and the index so excellent, that what may be sought for can be found without that trial of the temper so common in hunting for information in the ordinary run of directories.

Napoleon III., et ses Complices, dédié à Garibaldi. 1863. Pp. 143, sq. Post 8vo. London: *Thos. Wilks.*

M. GONON (for he names himself at the end of his work) has poured forth a philippic against the Emperor of France, which, in spite of its hard words, reads very tame after Mr. Kinglake's indictment. One singularity of the publication may be noticed. The writer congratulates himself on the freedom of speech which he enjoys as a "Frenchman domiciled in Russia."

Journal Illustré des Familles, Choix de Lectures Amusantes et Instructives. Stuttgart: *Ch. Hoffmann*, December, 1863. London: *William Allan & Co.* 24 kr. DESTINED, apparently, to instruct Germans in French, as the "German Magazine" above mentioned to instruct Englishmen in German, but without the "interperated vocabulary" of the latter. The matter is varied and not badly chosen, and the work is full of woodcuts, of which at least one hundred a-year are promised.

Cherrycomb and Silvertail. A Tragedy in Two Acts.

By M. A. Being a page from the Song of the good Ship *Nile*, containing the only true Account yet published of the Lives, Loves, and Adventures of Cherrycomb and Silvertail. Illustrated. Long 4to.

SOME humour, combined unfortunately with but a very slender amount of artistic skill.

Albert Edward. Early Years of H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G.; including Travels in the East, &c. Second Edition, in which is recorded all Leading Events up to the Twenty-first Birthday of His Royal Highness. By A. Crown 8vo., boards, pp. vi—224. *Whittaker.* 2s. 6d.

American Question (The), and How to Settle It. Post 8vo., pp. 313. *Low.* 10s. 6d.

Bickersteth (E. H., Rev., M.A.). The Blessed Dead: What does Scripture Reveal of their State before the Resurrection? Second Edition, revised. Fcap. 8vo., cloth, sewed, pp. 32. *J. F. Shaw.* 9d.

Blunt (Julia S.). Readings on the Morning and Evening Prayer. Third Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii—258. *Bell & Daldy.* 3s. 6d.

Burn. Year-Book of Agricultural Facts and Annual Record of Farming Progress for 1862. Edited by Robert Scott Burn. Fcap. 8vo. pp. vi—249. *Blackwoods.* 4s.

Cairnes (J. E., M.A.). The Slave Power: Its Character, Career, and Probable Designs. Being an Attempt to Explain the Real Issues involved in the American Contest. Second Edition, much enlarged, and with a New Preface. 8vo., pp. xlv—410. *Macmillan.* 10s. 6d.

Cambridge Year Book (The), Student's Manual and University Almanack, for 1863. Edited by William White, Sub-Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Child (The). Illuminated. 4to. *Day & Son.* 21s.

Clark (William Robinson, M.A.). The Redeemer: A Series of Sermons on Certain Aspects of the Person and Work of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 215. *Bell & Daldy.* 5s.

Cooper (J. Fenimore) Wyandotté; or, the Huttet Knoll. A Tale. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. sd. pp. 309. *Routledge.* 1s.

Coote (Henry Charles, F.S.A.) Practice of the Court of Probate in Common Form Business. Also, a Treatise on the Practice of the Court in Contentious Business. By Thomas H. Tristram, D.C.L. Fourth Edition. 8vo., pp. xxxi—658. *Butterworths.* 21s.

Cornish (D.). The Religion of School Life. Addressed to School Boys. Fcap. 8vo., cloth, sewed, pp. 124. *Freeman.* 1s. 6d.

Daniel (George) Love's Last Labour not Lost. Fcap. 8vo. pp. vi—295. *Pickering.* 7s. 6d.

De Porquet (Louis Philippe R. F.). Fables Parlantes; or, Speaking Fables in French. For Promoting General Conversation in Schools and Private Tuition. Crown 8vo., pp. viii—173. *Simpkin.* 4s.

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